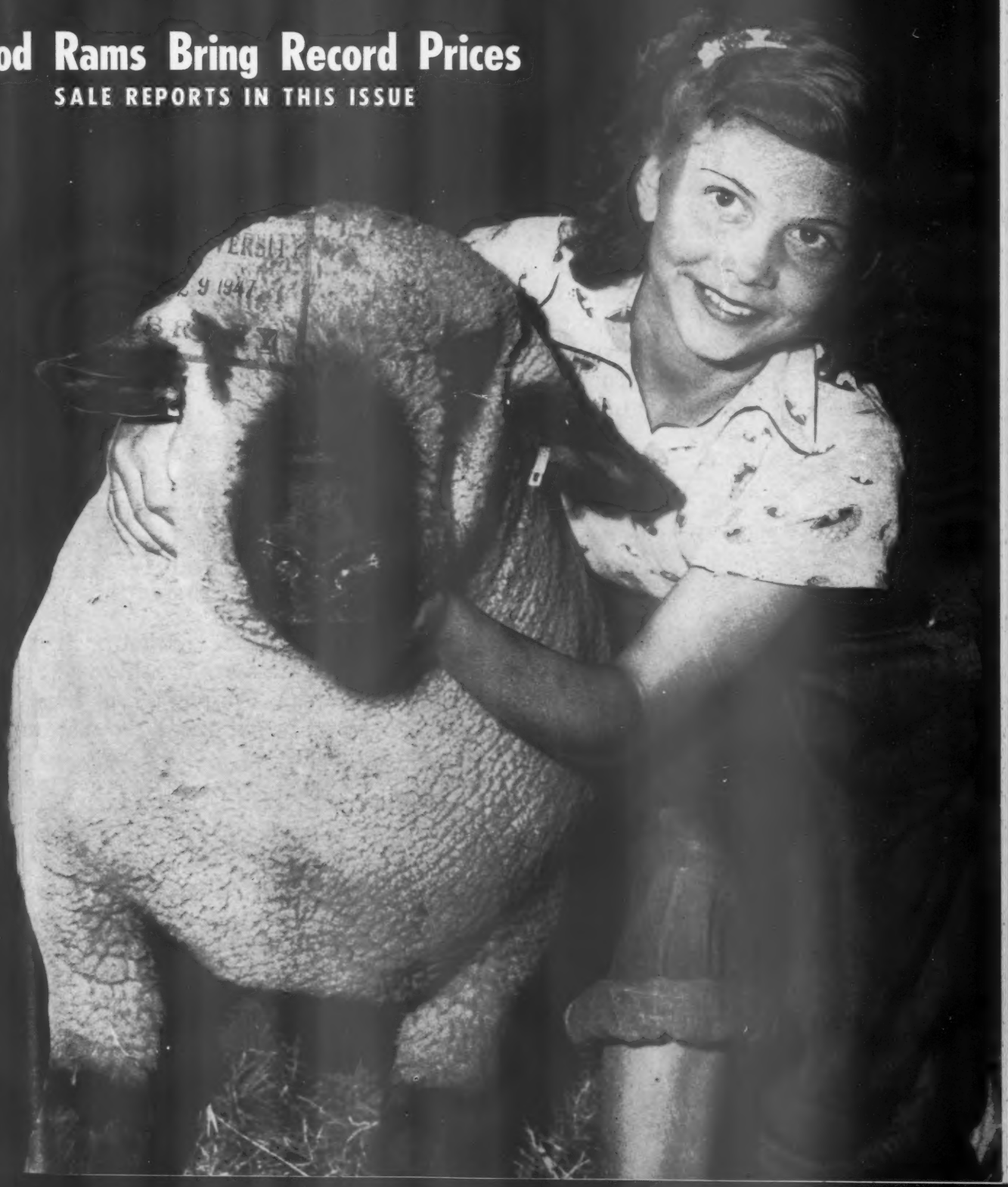
THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXVII SEPTEMBER, 1947 NUMBER 9

Good Rams Bring Record Prices

SALE REPORTS IN THIS ISSUE



WHAT A BIG DIFFERENCE
A WRONG SALE MAKES
FOREVER!

If you, the livestock producers of the West, fail to recognize the value of your livestock at this particular time, you will lose money that will be gone "Forever."

We are in a very peculiar cycle of economics in the livestock industry. Inventory values are of major concern. Income taxes are high—demand from feed lot operators has rarely been stronger, and inflated wages have boosted meat buying to new highs. All of these things point to high values for fat and feeder livestock during the fall of 1947.

But have you analyzed all of these factors in connection with your selling program? From information we get, many of you haven't. The West is full of country traders who are not here in the role of Santa Claus. Some country deals have been made at prices lower than that particular day's market at DENVER.

Remember few leave a terminal market such as DENVER to do you a favor. Prices are high—You cannot afford to take chances on Country Deals when the immediate future looks so bright and the outlet on your Central Markets so assured.

Remember, the loss you sustain by underselling the market is gone—and gone Forever.

Protect the Central Markets that Protect Your Values

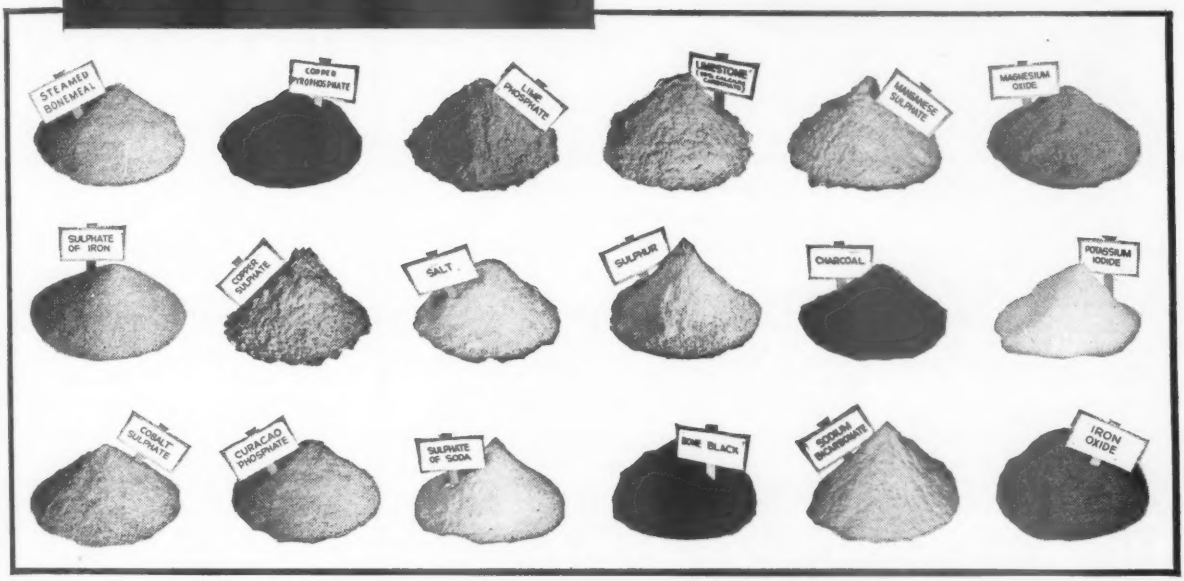
The Denver Union Stock Yards Company

We use 30 different ingredients to make 26 different kinds and forms of mineral feeds



"We've never stinted on research. My instructions to our laboratory folks are: find and use only the best ingredients in all our products. Then combine them properly to furnish all the minerals each kind of livestock is known to need."

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TO SUPPLEMENT RANGE GRASSES AND HOME-GROWN FEEDS these 18 ingredients, plus 12 others, are carefully selected, then blended with the same precision your druggist uses in compounding a prescription.

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No longer do progressive ranchers depend on a single mineral combination for all animals. Instead, they want custom-made minerals... a formula for each kind of animal and method of feeding.

MoorMan's famous minerals give you a special mineral supplement for range cattle, one for feedlot cattle, different forms for grazing and fattening sheep... another with phenothiazine for worm control in sheep.

Further, MoorMan's Minerals come in the new, easy-to-feed granular form, or handy-to-handle blocks. Ask your MoorMan Man about this modern way to protect your livestock from mineral deficiency losses.

HERE ARE 12 OTHER INGREDIENTS we carefully blend and balance with the 18 shown above to make our 26 kinds and forms of mineral feeds—to help produce the utmost in gains, growth and thrift.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE	PARAFFIN WAX
PHENOTHIAZINE	FEEDING CANE MOLASSES
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FISH MEAL	CONDENSED DISTILLERS'
SOYBEAN OIL MEAL	MOLASSES
PETROLATUM	SOLUBLES
DEXTRINE	

MoorMan's

SINCE 1885

CUSTOM-MADE MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS —developed and proved on the world's largest mineral experiment farm



"I have been with Moorman's more than 20 years, and have made a better than average living in all that time."

WANTED! More Men for *full-time* Sales Work



Abe Krieger

Greatly increased demand for mineral supplements, protein concentrates, patented Sodium Fluoride hog worm expeller and other livestock accessories, requires additional men between the ages of 25 and 50 to distribute MoorMan's Products in protected territories. Moorman's policy of personalized service, direct-to-farm calls, requires more men. No experience necessary to start. Car needed. Sales reach large tonnage. Earn while in training. Good pay. Mr. Abe Krieger, of Bellflower, Calif., reports exceptional earnings for a 20-year period. Rapid expansion and promotion plan opens big future for still better positions as Managers. Work for the world's oldest and largest manufacturer of mineral feeds and protein concentrates. Check coupon to get more facts about this good paying job.

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The notable improvement of this much-sought-after breed is based on selective registration.

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CONDITION YOUR LIVE STOCK BY USING OUR FACILITIES FOR

FEED AND REST

Best of feed and water with expert attendants night and day. Ample facilities for long or short feed.

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Salt Lake Union Stock Yards

North Salt Lake, Utah

THE COVER

Excellent publicity was given the 32nd National Ram Sale by Salt Lake newspapers. A reproduction of one of the Tribune's illustrations featuring the Sale is used on our cover this month. The charming young lady is Miss Colleen Jasperson, 12-year-old daughter of the Jasperson member of the firm of Wootton & Jasperson, Thayne, Wyoming, who were both consignors and purchasers in the Sale.

The Cutting Chute

Sheep Judges at Pacific International

Tom Drummond, well known shepherd of the Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana, will judge the sheep breeding classes at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland, October 3 to 11. A. R. Bohoskey of Yakima, Washington, will judge the fat carlots of sheep.

Clothes, His Hobby

Bert Trauerman, president of Bertray Sales Company, manufacturers' sales agent, is reported in "Making the Grade With Wool" as owning $100,000 worth of clothes including over 170 suits (all wool), 84 pairs of slacks, 50 sport coats, and along with other items that make up the well-dressed man's wardrobe 300 pairs of argyle plaid wool socks. He wears each suit only twice a year and then discards it, the story goes, so he buys more than twenty-five suits a year.

Here's A Good One

A better heading for this story would probably be "What the Customer Doesn't Know May Not Hurt Him—It Only Fools Him." Anyway, draw your own conclusions from the following item appearing in an eastern trade paper from Providence, Rhode Island, on August 13:

"I would use considerably more good virgin wool for blending with rayon, if it were not for the Wool Labeling Act," remarks the executive head of a mill organization in this area. . . . "This particular cloth has been doing well, but we could sell even more if we were allowed to feature only the trade name. . . . That the law requires indicating the 20 percent wool content compels us to be ultra-cautious, in view of the public antipathy to blends. . . . The fact that we use only the best qualities of wool and that our fabric is of recognized merit doesn't mean a thing so far as the law is concerned."

Look Magazine and the Home Sewing Contest

The August 5th issue of Look Magazine, which has a circulation of 2,558,331, published a four-page article, "Home Sewing No. 1 Hobby of America's Women." This, as you know, is a project of the American Wool Council. In the western States through the cooperation of the women's auxiliary organizations under the direction of Mrs. Delbert Chipman, National Auxiliary president, the project is being carried out in the form of a contest which will culminate at the National Convention in January.

Wool Needs Protection

The National Forum of Labor, Agriculture, and Industry holding its third annual meeting in Laramie, Wyoming, July 28-30, reached the conclusion that in some instances, such as wool, provision should be made to protect the grower in order to maintain production.

Several hundred representatives from all three groups attended the discussions, the purpose of which was to advance the proper relationship between labor, agriculture, and industry in maintaining a sound economy in this country.

Sale of Deer Lodge Farms

Paul Orcutt, manager of the Deer Lodge Farms Company, Deer Lodge, Montana, has announced the sale of that company's land holdings to W. A. Foxley of Foxley and Fulton, livestock order buying firm at Denver. The transaction as reported covers 32,000 acres of deeded land and 10,000 acres of leased land. The transfer will be made October 1st this year.

The famous Rambouillet flock run on these lands was not included in the deal, but will be sold separately. The flock includes approximately one thousand registered Rambouillet ewes and 4,500 purebred Rambouillet ewes and stud rams.

Fort Worth Stockyards Fire Kills 3,500 Sheep

Fire in the south sheep pens at the Ft. Worth Stock Yards on August 21, caused a $85,000 damage to the yard facilities and a loss of $35,000 for 3,500 head of sheep killed. Seven hundred head of cattle were led to safety along with a thousand hogs but it was impossible to get enough "Judas" goats to lead the sheep away from destruction and they "perished almost mutely." The sheep were owned by Armour and Company and Swift and Company. The fire was apparently started by a carelessly thrown cigarette on hay-strewn docks where workers had been loading railroad cars the night before.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Funds

Recognizing that speed in eradicating foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico is essential in reducing the cost of the

THE TRADITIONAL

WOOL SHOW

OF THE FAR WEST

OCTOBER 3-11

OVER $450 PREMIUM MONEY

OVER $90,000 IN SHOW WIDE PREMIUMS

37TH ANNUAL PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

PORTLAND, OREGON

Vitamin-Rich FUL-O-PEP Feed Provides Feeding Benefits often Lacking in Fall and Winter Range!



FEEDING BENEFITS often lacking in fall and winter range are now richly provided in Ful-O-Pep 32% Sheep Feed Concentrate. Yes, this modern, vitamin-rich feed is fortified with Concentrated Spring Range*—a "Vitamin Boost" derived from fresh, tender, young cereal grasses . . . cut at the height of their vitamin richness and carefully dehydrated to preserve their nutritious feeding goodness.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK at one of our leading universities shows that dehydrated cereal grass is *especially effective with breeding ewes at lambing time and helps them provide plenty of milk for lambs.* This in turn leads to fast gains and heavy lambs at weaning. The rich feeding benefits in Ful-O-Pep also help build a heavy, dense fleece, with top-quality wool.

ALONG WITH Concentrated Spring Range, Ful-O-Pep 32% Sheep Feed Concentrate also provides other ingredients rich in vitamins . . . plus a variety of animal and vegetable proteins and minerals from organic sources. For more details, see your Ful-O-Pep dealer, or write today to

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Stoddart & Smith's Range Management	$5.50
Sampson's Range and Pasture Management	4.50
Hultz & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool	3.00
Morrison's Feeds and Feeding	6.00
Kammlade's Sheep Science	4.50
Also for Enjoyable and Instructive Reading	
Bennett's The Compleat Rancher	2.75
Wentworth & Towne's Shepherd's Empire	3.50
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And for the Children	
Perdew's Tenderfoot at Bar X	3.00

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509 Pacific National Life Building — Salt Lake City 1, Utah

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T. J. Drumheller, President
A. E. Lawson, Secretary

Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association
Rapid City
Ward Van Horn, President
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association
McKinley
Reynold Seaverson, President
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

work, Congress has authorized the Department of Agriculture to use the necessary funds from appropriations to the Commodity Credit Corporation to get the job done, and gives assurance that reimbursement will be made by Congress. Difficulty in figuring the total cost of the campaign which must be brought to a successful conclusion is one reason advanced for this manner of handling the work instead of an additional appropriation now.

Australians Have Land Problems Also

Lt. Gen. Northcutt of New South Wales, in opening the 1947 Sydney Sheep Show, warned wool growers of closer settlement and the resulting division of the great sheep stations. With this cutting up, he said, and the rise of smaller sized flocks, will come the problem of keeping the quality of Australian wool up to present standards, as the new and smaller flock owners will lack the experience of the larger operators in wool production and as a result wool quality may suffer.

Fee Now Charged for For Federal Meat Inspection

THE 1948 Agricultural Appropriation Act requires that packers must pay for Federal meat inspection at their plants. The Bureau of Animal Industry has notified the packers that the inspection cost will amount to $89.60 for one man working a 40-hour week. For holidays during the working week (Monday through Friday) an extra charge of $1.64 per man hour will be made.

The annual cost of Federal meat inspection during recent years is reported at about $11,000,000. Government officials point out, however, that as this amount will be distributed over the total number of carcasses inspected it should have no "material" effect on prices paid producers for livestock, and should have an "exceedingly small influence" on the price of meat to consumers.

Make your reservations early for the 32rd Annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association: Salt Lake City, Utah, January 25-29, 1948.

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THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. XXXVII NUMBER 9

SEPTEMBER, 1947

509 Pacific National Life Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

J. M. Jones
Irene Young } Editors

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To nonmembers $5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

Congress and Your Industry

THE domestic wool producer can well be pleased and proud of the actions taken by the 80th Congress in its effort to protect a critical and strategic domestic industry.

Special commendation is due most of the Senators and Representatives from the West, both Democrats and Republicans, for their interest, efforts and long hours of hard work to protect the domestic wool industry, regardless of the attempt of the Department of State to scuttle the industry.

There is no doubt that domestic wool became the "political football" of the 80th Congress, but the final results are what count, and Congress passed two wool bills, both of which show their sincerity and interest in domestic industry despite pressure from the State Department and affluent wool importers to the contrary.

The vote on the first wool bill, which permitted the President to impose a fee or quota on imported wool if he so chose, is particularly significant for the future of the industry, because of the recent action of our State Department in offering a 25 percent cut in the wool tariff, together with the report that further reduction in the lamb tariff is being considered.

This legislation did not increase the tariff on imported wool, but it was so propagandized by the State Department, for the purpose of saving its face at the Geneva Conference, that the effect of an increase in tariff was created in the minds of the public.

The House of Representatives, on the motion to recommit the bill, which was the test vote, defeated the motion 191 to 166, thereafter passing the bill by voice vote on June 16, 1947.

The following table shows the voting of the Representatives in the 12 western States and Texas:

	For the Growers	Against the Growers	Absent or Paired	Total
Arizona	2	0	0	2
California	16	6	1	23
Colorado	3	1	0	4
Idaho	2	0	0	2
Montana	2	0	0	2
Nevada	1	0	0	1
New Mexico	1	1	0	2
Oregon	2	0	2	4
South Dakota	2	0	0	2
Texas	7	9	5	21
Utah	2	0	0	2
Washington	2	2	2	6
Wyoming	1	0	0	1
TOTALS	43	19	10	72

Because two thirds of western Representatives were on the side of the grower, only those Congressmen in each State who voted against the growers' position are listed: (D) designates Democrat; (R), Republican—California, Douglas (D), Havenner (D), Holifield (D), King (D), Miller (D), and Sheppard (D); Colorado, Carroll (D); New Mexico, Lusk (D); Texas, Beckworth (D), Johnson, L. B. (D); Lyle (D), Pickett (D), Poage (D), Rayburn (D), Thomas (D), Thomason (D), and Wilson (D); Washington, Jackson (D), and Tollefson (R). This vote is the problem of each of the States concerned.

The Senate, on June 19, 1947, passed the conference report on the wool bill, 48 to 38, which was the same bill that passed the House of Representatives.

The following table indicates the voting by Senators from the 12 western States and Texas:

	For the Growers	Against the Growers	Absent
Arizona	McFarland (D)	Hayden (D)	
California	Downey (D)		
	Knowland (R)		
Colorado	Johnson (D)		
	Millikin (R)		
Idaho	Dworshak (R)	Taylor (D)	
Montana	Ecton (R)		
	Murray (D)		
Nevada	Malone (R)		
	McCarran (D)		
New Mexico	Chavez (D)		
	Hatch (D)		
Oregon	Cordon (R)		
	Morse (R)		
South Dakota	Bushfield (R)		
	Gurney (R)		
Texas	Connally (D)		
	O'Daniel (D)		
Utah	Watkins (R)		Thomas (D)
Washington	Cain (R)		
	Magnuson (D)		
Wyoming	O'Mahoney (D)		
	Robertson (R)		

Only two Senators voted against the wool growers—Hayden of Arizona and Taylor of Idaho. Thomas of Utah was absent on the vote, which seems to be a practice with him, as he was present and voting only 25 times out of 57 roll call votes from April through June.

The above reactions of Senators and Representatives do not indicate conclusively their attitude toward the pending Reciprocal Trade Agreement fight; they do, however, show that a great majority of our Representatives and a sufficient number of Senators are interested in our problem.

Lobbies have come in for their share of publicity from Washington lately. Most of the publicity has been in opposition to them from editors and columnists. However, generally speaking, they attempt to inform various members of Congress on the problems of an industry. They may be good or bad, depending on the function they perform. The majority are registered in conformance with the lobbying act, but unfortunately, the greatest lobbies, paid out of taxpayer's money, are the lobbies of the Government bureaus. One never hears of them, but they reach the innermost sanctum, far beyond the portals permitted your lobby in Washington.

It is interesting to note the lobbies listed by the Congressional Quarterly for and against the wool legislation: For (listed as they appear), National Wool Growers Association; Portland, Oregon, Chamber of Commerce (one of many Chambers of Commerce taking objection to the U. S. Chamber of Commerce position); Against, United States Chamber of Commerce, National Wool Trade Association, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Association of University Women, League of Women Voters, Farmers' Union, Northern Baptist Convention, American Unitarian Association, National Council of Jewish Women, and Congress of Christian Churches.

Women's clubs and church organizations seem to be for or against everything in Congress. Women's clubs seem to be the most valuable source for dissemination of State Department propaganda.

Congress, however, stayed with the facts and merits of the wool legislation and passed the bill. J. M. J.

Salt Lake 1948 Convention Site

Other Executive Committee Acts

THE Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association meeting in Salt Lake City on August 27, accepted the invitation presented by President Don Clyde of the Utah Wool Growers Association, R. C. Wilson of the First National Bank, and Gus Backman, secretary of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, to hold its next annual meeting in Salt Lake City. Later, President Pauly and Secretary Jones, at the request of the Executive Committee, selected the dates for the convention as January 25 - 29, 1948.

Invitations from Denver, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Colorado; Butte, Montana; and Casper, Wyoming, were also considered.

President Pauly presided over the three sessions of the committee's meetings on August 27, and all of the States except Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Washington were represented.

The attention of the committee was called to complaints of low appraisals of wool under the new purchase program which were resulting from misinterpreted instructions on the classification of some types wools, and discounts. A wire sent by the committee to F. D. Cronin, chief of the Wool Division of the Production and Marketing Administration, brought immediate assurance that the cause for complaint would be eliminated.

J. B. Wilson, legislative chairman for the National Wool Growers Association, recounted briefly the Association's activities in Washington, particularly in connection with the enactment of the wool bill through which the purchase program will be continued through December 31, 1948. Emphasis was placed by Mr. Wilson on the need for wool growers to see that wool is given proper recognition in the long-range agricultural program which Congress proposes to set up.

Expenditures up to $400 were authorized by the committee for trophy awards in the National Western Wool Show, a subdivision of the National Western Stock Show held in Denver each year. G. N. Winder, Colorado, Vestel Askew, Texas, and Kenneth Sexton, California, were appointed to study the manner in which the Association's contribution should be handled.

The importance of properly covering problems in connection with the use of national forests and Taylor grazing land at the hearings being held in the West during the fall months by the House Subcommittee on Public Lands, of which Congressman Barrett of Wyombing is chairman, was cited by President Pauly and Secretary Jones.

Lamb marketing affairs, research freight rate and tax matters, public relations, and organization activities of the Association were also reviewed.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

1947—

September 20: Yellowstone Purebred Sheep Breeders' Sale, Billings, Montana.

September 23-24: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.

September 27: Idaho Range Ram Sale, Pocatello.

October 3: Craig Ram Sale, Craig, Colorado.

October 4-11: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland.

October 13-14: National Columbia Sheep Sale, Minot, North Dakota.

October 18-25: American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Missouri.

November 1-9: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.

November 11-13: Wyoming Wool Growers Convention, Rock Springs.

November 16-20: Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden.

November 29-December 4: Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, California.

November 29-December 6: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago.

December 1-3: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, El Paso.

1948—

January 13-15: American National Livestock Convention, Boise, Idaho.

January 16-24: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

January 16-24: National Western Wool Show, Denver, Colorado.

January 25-29: National Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Wool Council Directors Approve Revised Constitution

PRESIDENT H. J. Devereaux conducted the regular midsummer meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Wool Council in Salt Lake City on August 28th, at which twenty-five members were present.

The shortage in fine wools created by the foreign wool monopoly was discussed by Director F. E. Ackerman (see page 25).

The two main wool promotional projects of the Council—The Home Sewing Contest and the Intercollegiate Knitting Program—were also briefly covered by Director Ackerman.

The organization of the Home Sewing Contest in the western States through the women's auxiliaries was covered by Mrs. Delbert Chipman, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association.

The revision of the constitution and by-laws of the American Wool Council was presented and approved by the Board of Directors. It will be recommended for adoption by the members of the Council at their January meeting. Under the proposed revision, the Council will be set up somewhat along the line of the National Livestock and Meat Board with 28 members, as follows:

1.	Growers: National Wool Growers Association	13 members
	Women's Auxiliary to the N. W. G. A.	1 member
	American Angora Goat Breeders Association	1 member
2.	Feeders	1 member
3.	Packers	2 members
4.	Pullers	2 members
5.	Western Wool Warehouses	2 members
6.	National Wool Trade	2 members
7.	Manufacturers	2 members
8.	Cooperative Wool Marketing Associations	2 members
		28 members

Dr. F. J. C. Cronje, South African representative on the International Wool Secretariat, and Morton Savell, who heads up the publicity work of that agency in the U. S., flew out from New York to confer with the Board of Directors of the Council on Friday, the 29th, on cooperation between these two wool promotion groups in this country. To avoid future duplication and overlapping of activities, periodical conferences will be held by Director Ackerman and Mr. Savell.

Secretary Krug Confers With Stockmen

Contact Committee Named

CLOSER working cooperation between the Secretary of the Interior and western stockmen using Taylor grazing districts through the appointment of a liaison committee of five stockmen was the important outcome of the conference between Secretary Krug, members of the National Advisory Board Council, representatives of the two national livestock associations and others in Salt Lake City on September 3rd.

This action was requested by Secretary Krug, who said he would like to find a way of working more directly with the livestock industry, as he thought a good part of the difficulty between the Department and the stockmen came from somebody tossing around misinformation that disturbed and perhaps unduly alarmed everybody.

Mr. Dan Hughes of Montrose, Colorado, chairman of the Joint Livestock Committee on Public Lands, moved that a principal committee be appointed, composed of the members of the National Advisory Board Council and the presidents of the National Wool Growers Association and the American National Live Stock Association and that this principal committee appoint a contact committee of five to channel information, at the request of the principal committee, directly to the Secretary of the Interior. The motion also provided that the contact committee be composed of three members from the National Advisory Board Council and the presidents of the National Wool Growers Association and the American National Live Stock Association, the latter two to have power to select alternates to serve for them. The motion was carried by a vote of 21 to 9.

At a meeting following the conference, the contact committee was set up as follows: William Wright, Deeth, Nevada, president, American National Live Stock Association; Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana, president of the National Wool Growers Association; Gordon Griswold, Elko, Nevada; Gerald Stanfield, Weiser, Idaho; and Sam Hyatt, Hyattsville, Wyoming.

Secretary Krug promised to meet this group any time they desire; said he would inform them of any important changes of policy and would let them know of, and discuss with them, contemplated changes in personnel. Through this committee, the Secreetary said, much of the misunderstanding of the past could be avoided.

Discussion at the September 3rd conference centered around the proposals for the reorganization of the administration of the Taylor grazing districts made by Rex Nicholson to the Secretary of the Interior last fall after several months' study of the problem in the grazing areas.

The Secretary stated that through the Barrett bill, H. R. 4079, fees had been adjusted as recommended by Mr. Nicholson and that the decentralization of administration is underway. When asked if a policy-making authority had been established in Salt Lake as recommended by Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Krug said, in his opinion, it was inadvisable to have headquarter offices both in Washington and Salt Lake and that it was better to lay down the policy in Washington.

Mr. Nicholson, who came from California to attend the conference, thought the elimination of the western office would be all right providing the chief and alternate chief of the Branch of Land Management spent enough time in the West to enable them to understand the stockmen's point of view.

In regard to the appointment of administrative officials, Mr. Nicholson explained that he told the stockmen last fall if they would select two men who could fill the requirements for the post, he would recommend their appointment to the Secretary but that he could not bind him. On this matter, the Secretary pointed out that in making appointments he is bound by certain principles, one of which is that an appointee cannot be directly or indirectly interested in the operations he is going to supervise.

Section 8 of the act covering appropriations for the Department of the Interior during the present fiscal year was the subject of a good deal of criticism. It prohibits the transfer of any funds for expenses or salaries to any regional or field office for any duties now being performed at Washington. This provision is retarding the decentralization of the administration of the Bureau of Land Management it is claimed, and an adjustment will be sought when Congress reconvenes.

The conference was attended by about 150. Secreteary Jones represented the National Wool Growers Association.

Research Appropriations

CONGRESS has appropriated $9,000,000 to be spent under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 during the present fiscal year. Under the law $2,500,000 is allocated to agricultural experiment stations of the States, Territories, and Puerto Rico, and these funds must be matched by them. Twenty percent of the allotment to the States must be spent in marketing research.

While 20 percent of the allotment for the State agricultural experiment stations is equally divided among them, the rest of the money is distributed on the basis of the ratio between the rural and farmer populations of each State to the total of such populations in the United States.

Distribution to the western States is as follows:

Arizona	$ 15,745.02
California	45,708.74
Colorado	20,871.32
Idaho	17,802.48
Montana	17,256.69
Nevada	10,869.29
New Mexico	17,386.59
Oregon	21,273.58
South Dakota	21,458.88
Texas	92,768.25
Utah	14,654.56
Washington	25,779.25
Wyoming	13,034.67

In addition to the work to be carried on in each State, a regional research fund of $625,000 is available for cooperative experimental work between two or more State agricultural experiment stations and $75,000 is set up for administration.

For research looking to the opening of new and wider fields for the use of agricultural commodities and their by-products, $3,000,000 is available for the current fiscal year. This work will be largely in the hands of the bureaus of agricultural and industrial chemistry, plant industry, soils and agricultural engineering, human nutrition and home economics, and entomology and plant quarantine, although the Secretary of Agriculture also has the power to employ the services of private firms or organizations in the furtherance of this project.

For cooperative research with experimental stations on other projects than utilization $1,500,000 is appropriated this year. Work proposed under this

action includes mechanization of farming; animal breeding; reducing insect, diseases, and other risks in agricultural production; crop diversification; soil and water conservation; and improvement in the collection, analysis, and use of farm statistics.

For market research a fund of $2,000,000 is set up. This part of the program covers the preparation of commodities for market and the reduction in the cost of moving them from producers to consumers.

"They Kicked Us Off Our Land"

Most western stockmen by this time have read "They Kicked Us Off Our Land," which appeared in two issues (July 26 and August 9) of Collier's. As the title suggests, the articles deal with the western public land question, and convey to the many thousands of readers of Collier's the idea that western stockmen have taken advantage of the Nation as a whole in their use of the public domain. Since Collier's has such a large national circulation, in all fairness it should publish some of the statements counteracting the faulty ideas that Mr. Lester Velie, the author, has left in the minds of its readers. However, since Mr. Velie is associate editor of the weekly and made his report after a tour of the range country, it is doubtful whether any of them will ever reach Colliers' reading public. Copies of several replies to Mr. Velie's articles have been sent to the National Wool Grower. Of them, that of S. E. Whitworth of Dillon, Montana, is given this month.

"OUT of the dry, white heat" of the western desert sun staggered Collier's Associate Editor, Lester Velie; poor fellow, he couldn't take it like the pioneers of the West who "fought its searing droughts and raging blizzards." He'd stayed out in the sun too long, his judgment became warped and he had hallucinations of people being kicked off of land; in fact he became so imbued by the mirage that he wrote an article entitled, "They Kicked Us Off Our Land," (Collier's, July 26, 1947), and promises us more of the same in a near-future article. (It is to be hoped that he will attain a truer perspicuity in the meantime).

He berates the stockmen of the West for trying to buy back that which, by heritage, was rightfully theirs, the grasslands and the waste-lands of the western range States. The big mistake was made when the range States were admitted to the Union that the title (to these lands) did not remain with the respective States as in the great State of Texas, rather than the Federal Government as public domain. But who could forsee at that time the future rise of bureaucratic control and rule by executive decree?

"The ranchers' motive," Mr. Velie says, "was to save their economic hides." This statement is true except it was not only a motive but an absolute necessity to attempt to save their "economic-hides" from the depredations of the bureaucrats. To stand up and fight for the right to exist and stay in business, in a land conquered by their forefathers, surely cannot be too great a crime. Their so called, "Cow (and Sheep) Bloc" became the only means for self-preservation.

Mr. Velie mentions how powerful this Cow Bloc and stockmen's lobby have become; it is my wish that they had the strength he attributes them to have. Congressman Wesley A. D'Ewart of Montana has this to say: "Congressional plans for a realistic program for the domestic wool industry were smashed late in June when President Truman vetoed the Wool Act of 1947—The bill was the result of months of studies and exhaustive hearings on problems which face the wool industry. As this is written, American wool growers have been left without protection from the threats of ruinous competition of low-cost foreign producers." Your (Collier's) Associate Editor states that the stockmen's lobby won a 63 million dollar subsidy for the wool growers last year. Sheepmen have not sought subsidies, they do not believe in them, they believe in free enterprise within our borders and protection from without. Again I quote Congressman D'Ewart, "No realistic approach to the problem can fail to take into account the fact that this country cannot continue indefinitely to subsidize the Australian wool grower by permitting him to sell his clip in this country at a price lower than that at which domestic wool growers can continue to operate. The history of the wool bill demonstrates the importance of the new relationship between American agriculture and world politics."

Now as to erosion, it has been going on for thousands and thousands of years before the coming of the white man. For example the Grand Canyon, Bryce Canyon and many similar areas show the results of erosion during the ages. Likewise, and hand-in-hand with erosion, goes the silting of the river beds in the valleys; old river channels can be traced, their courses have been changed many, many times throughout the ages.

Of course, there have been abuses by a good many stockmen in the past, especially when free grazing was permitted upon the public domain. It was a matter of get there first and get all the available forage before the other fellow did. But to place the blame for all erosion and silting upon the grazing of livestock is simply childish. Stockgrowers welcomed the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act because they believed it would help to stabilize the livestock industry and eliminate controversies between stockmen over range. The lands embraced within this act are the scab-lands of the western ranges, just the left-overs, a large portion of desert land producing very little forage, now or in the past, except brouse which can best be utilized by grazing sheep. For the use of lands such as these anything charged except a nominal fee per head is uneconomic and a burden upon the livestock industry. Most of it is not worth owning and paying taxes on; it is better and cheaper to lease it, provided it can be done on a basis of what it is worth and will produce. Lands owned or leased by stockmen for the most part have shown considerable improvement because the majority practice conservation and controlled grazing. In fact, livestock men were perhaps the original conservationists.

The Jackson Hole land-grab fostered by the executive branch of the Government for a national monument (a monument to what?) was one of the most flagrant usurpations of the rights of the people of Wyoming that has ever been perpetrated in this country. There are already thousands of acres set aside as Federal game and bird refuges, national parks, primitive areas, national monuments and etc. for the use and pleasure of the tourists. There is a feeling prevalent among stockmen that eventually the grazing of livestock on all the national forest land will be prohibited; should it come to pass, what a gross

national economic waste it would be. Livestock ranchers are not so much concerned by whom grazing lands are administered but how they are administered—and there are a lot of crack-pot ideas of administration.

Speaking of the "Cow (and Sheep) Bloc," again I say, it behooves the ranchers to fight for the very existence of an industry which their fathers pioneered and they are only trying to carry on as a means of livelihood for themselves, their families and the multitudes of people dependent upon them in other allied industries. We (yes, I am one) have just begun to battle! A verbis ad verbera!

OREGON PRESIDENT RESIGNS

Having sold his sheep holdings, Wayne C. Stewart of Dayville, Oregon, resigned as president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association early in August, and Vice President Ira D. Staggs of Baker, Oregon, has succeeded him as head of the Oregon group.

Idaho Growers In Summer Meet

IDAHO Wool Growers gathered at the Park Hotel in Twin Falls for their regular midsummer dinner meeting after the ram sale on August 6. A report of Washington activities of wool grower organizations during the first seven months of 1947, which culminated in the passage of the Wool Act of 1947, was given by Secretary J. M. Jones of the National Association. He also spoke of the need for having wool properly taken care of in the long-range agricultural program which Congress now contemplates setting up, and on which hearings are to be held in the West shortly.

Six past presidents of the Idaho Association: Hugh Sproat of Melba; R. C. Rich, Burley; Merle L. Drake, Challis; H. B. Soulen, Weiser; D. Sid Smith, Shoshone; and T. H. Gooding, Ketchum, were presented by President J. H. Breckenridge who "toast-mastered" the dinner. Past President T. C. Bacon attended the ram sale during the day and the executive meeting but was unable to attend the dinner. M. C. Claar, who has served the Idaho Association for twenty-one years as secretary, reviewed the record-breaking sale of that day, as did Col. E. O. Walter, sale auctioneer.

Grazing Fee Division

THE Federal Register of August 26, 1947, gives notice that grazing fees have been changed to comply with H. R. 4079 passed at the recent session of Congress. (See page six of the August Wool Grower.)

The overall fee of 8 cents per animal unit month, of course, is not changed, but merely divided; that is, a grazing fee of 6 cents per animal-unit month and a range improvement fee of 2 cents per a.u.m. will be charged. For sheep the fees amounted to 1-1/5 cents per head per month and 2/5 cent per head, respectively.

New Officers For Rambouillet Association

W. C. OLSEN, manager of the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, will head the American Rambouillet Association breeders commencing January, 1948. This selection was made at the 59th annual meeting of the Rambouillet breeders in Salt Lake City on August 24, 1947. Mr. Olsen succeeds Virgil A. Powell of San Angelo, Texas. Leo Richardson of Iraan, Texas, was chosen as vice president with the following directors: E. H. Patterson, Mayville, New York, district one; J. H. Canning, Eden, Texas, district two; John B. Withers, Paisley, Oregon, district six; and L. F. Hodges, Sterling City, Texas, district three. Mr. Canning fills the unexpired term of M. P. McVay, Eden, Texas, who resigned, and Mr. Hodges takes the place of Mr. Richardson who was elected vice president.

Miss Geneva Caldwell is secretary of the Rambouillet group and the offices are at San Angelo, Texas.

Columbia Sheep Standards

THE Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America, whose headquarters are at State College, Fargo, North Dakota, has adopted the following standard of excellence for Columbia sheep as the basis of inspection for recording:

Size: Mature Columbia rams should weigh 200 to 275 pounds; mature ewes from 130 to 200 pounds, depending on the conditions under which they are raised.

Fleece: Columbia ewes should shear an annual fleece of 12 pounds or more, depending on environmental conditions. The fleece should grade one-half, three-eighths or one-fourth blood, but should not show a greater variation than two grades.

Head: Columbias of both sexes are hornless and open faced.

Color: Hair on the face should be white. The occurrence of black pigment on the nostrils and hooves and in small spots on the ears is not objectionable.

Ears: Moderately long and free from wool but covered evenly with a coat of white hair.

Neck: Moderately short, neatly attached, full, free from wrinkles and folds.

Shoulders: Wide, tightly laid on top and even with backline.

Chest: Wide, and deep with forelegs set well apart.

Back: Level, wide and strongly muscled.

Rump: Long and wide with dock carried well up.

Ribs: Well sprung, wide and deep.

Thighs: Thickly muscled and well filled in the twist.

Legs: Set squarely under sheep, heavily boned and covered with white hair below the wool line.

Hooves: May be either white or black.

A CORRECTION

In reading the July, 1947, number of the National Wool Grower, page 29, I note an unintentional mis-statement in a summary report of some sheep experimental work at the Ohio Station which should be corrected. The statement as reported read, "The Columbia-sired lambs weighed from 17 to 21 pounds heavier (off grass) than the Corriedale-sired lambs." This statement should read, "The Columbia-sired lambs weighed from 17 to 21 pounds heavier (off grass) than the Merino-sired lambs."

In our work all comparisons were made using the Merino ewe (a small breed) or the western ewe (a larger type) as the female unit for the purpose of studying the influence or effect of type (size) both in rams and ewes on the economics of production. Thus far 27 groups of lambs, representing various breeds, grades, or crosses (both large to small and small to large) have gone from birth through growth and fattening to the final end, which is the proportion of edible meat to bone in the cut-out carcass and this in relationship to the total pounds produced and slaughtered. In handling so many breed terms as are involved in this test, such an error as noted could creep in at any one of several points along the line.

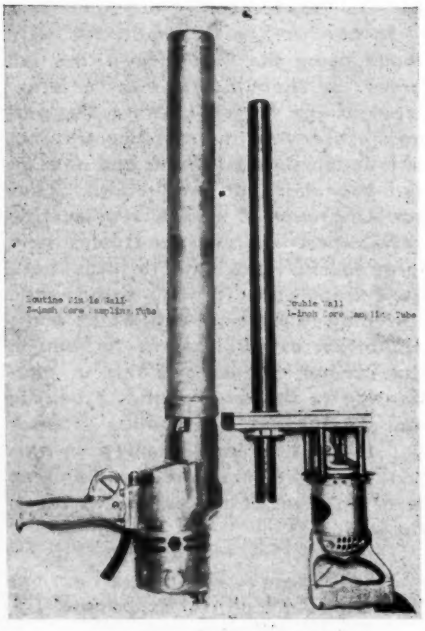
D. S. Bell
In Charge of Sheep Investigations
Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio

Progress In Core Sampling of Domestic Wools

By F. D. Cronin

AS part of its continuous program in wool shrinkage research, the Livestock Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. D. A., about a year ago began work on the design, construction, and testing of a new type of wool coring tube. The idea for the tube was based on the assumption that there might be considerable advantage in a double-wall coring tube, the outer wall of which would rotate and carry the cutting edge, while the inner wall would be stationary and act as a bearing surface for the outer tube as well as form a receptacle for the cut core. When a wool core slides into a stationary receptacle, it is not so apt to twist and knot. Thus the tendency to produce a physical obstruction which renders the coring operation difficult is reduced. Twisting and knotting, and difficulty in coring, often result when simple single-wall coring tubes are used on many wools.

Two sizes of tubes were made up—a 2-inch double-wall tube and a 1-inch double-wall tube. Preliminary experiments were carried out in the early part of December, 1946. The results were very satisfactory with both the 1-inch and 2-inch tubes, but the ease and speed of the 1-inch tube soon brought about a decision to concentrate upon that one alone. Coring with the 1-inch double-wall tube proceeded very easily and produced cores that were long, smooth, and untwisted. Samples obtained with a 1-inch double-wall tube were more uniform and complete than those obtained with an ordinary 2-inch single-wall tube.



The two types of coring tubes

Five lots of wool were cored with both the 1-inch double-wall tube and with the regularly accepted 3-inch single-wall tube used by the Branch. After being cored, the lots were shipped to the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College where they were scoured and analyzed under strictly controlled conditions. The core samples were tested for shrinkage in the laboratory of the Branch. A comparison of shrinkages of the samples obtained with the 1-inch double-wall tube against shrinkages determined under strictly controlled tests on the entire lot is given in table 1. It can be seen that the results from the new type of core samples are in excellent agreement with those on the entire lots.

During these tests, however, mechanical defects in the experimental double-wall coring tube became apparent, and work was started on designing a better tube. It appeared that many of the advantages inherent in the 1-inch double-wall tube construction could be obtained with far greater mechanical simplicity by using a 1-inch cutting edge mounted on a wider (2-inch) tube. Such a tube was made up and a series of tests was run with it. Results of shrinkage tests, made in the Livestock Branch laboratories, on samples obtained with the experimental 1-inch single-wall tube and the 3-inch tube ordinarily used are shown in table 2. These results as well as those in table 1 are an index of the reliability in wool-sampling operations of both the 1-inch double-wall tube and the 1-inch mouth, 2-inch barrel tube.

The double-wall core sampling tube

(*Continued on page* 33)

TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF SHRINKAGE OF ENTIRE LOTS OF WOOL WITH SHRINKAGE OF SAMPLES OBTAINED BY 1-INCH DOUBLE-WALL CORING TUBE

Test No.	Type of wool	Shrinkage		
		Entire lot [1]	Sample [2]	Difference
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
L1	Wyoming Graded Fine	63.3	62.7	—0.6
L4	Fine and Half Blood Wyo. Yearling	64.1	63.6	—0.5
L6	Fine Wyoming	72.9	73.2	+0.3
L8	Fed Wyoming Fine	71.0	71.7	+0.7
L10	Idaho Three-Eighths	64.8	63.9	—0.9

[1]Tests on the entire lots were made, under strictly controlled conditions, at the Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Texas.

[2]Tests on the sample lots were made in the Livestock Branch Laboratories, Washington, D. C.

TABLE 2.—COMPARISON OF SHRINKAGES OF WOOL SAMPLES OBTAINED BY 1-INCH SINGLE-WALL AND 3-INCH SINGLE-WALL CORING TUBES

Test No.	Type of wool	Shrinkage		
		1-inch core Sample	2-inch core Sample	Difference
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
3460	New Mexico Bright Short French	54.2	54.1	—0.1
3458	New Mexico Bright Half	55.3	54.6	—0.7
3523	Wyoming Three-Eighths	50.0	50.9	+0.9
3548	Wyoming Fine French	66.5	65.2	—1.3
3550	New Mexico Fine	60.2	60.5	+0.3
3552	New Mexico Fine Staple	58.2	59.0	+0.8
3668	Idaho Bright Half	56.8	56.4	—0.4
3695	Idaho Bright Quarter	48.1	47.5	—0.6
3764	Arizona Fine French	57.8	58.0	+0.2
3797	Arizona Fine French	60.2	60.3	+0.1
3798	Arizona Fine French	61.9	62.8	+0.9
3799	Arizona 60/64s	63.8	64.2	+0.4
3800	Arizona Fine French	58.6	59.0	+0.4
3941	Graded Semi-Bright Clothing	58.8	58.6	—0.2
4096	Graded Ohio Three-Eighths	48.0	47.7	—0.3
4101	Graded Nevada Half	56.9	56.6	—0.3
4103	Graded Nevada Fine Medium	59.8	60.3	+0.5
4105	Graded Nevada Three-Eighths	53.1	54.0	+0.9
4107	Graded Nevada Half	53.6	53.9	+0.3
4109	Graded California Fine Medium	59.5	59.6	+0.1
4111	Graded California Fine Clothing	56.9	56.1	—0.8
4113	Graded California Three-Eighths	56.8	55.9	—0.9
4115	Graded California Half	55.8	55.1	—0.7
	Average	57.0	57.0	0.0

National Sale Averages 63 Percent Higher

Buyers from Nine States Pay Over $165,000 for Quality Rams

EVEN before the figures were tallied on the 32nd National Ram Sale, many sheepmen knew that the impressive prices paid would make existing records tumble. Last year's overall average of $77.54 per head was considered good, but at this year's sale that record was upped 63 percent when 1,307 head went through the ring at an average of $126.42. Sales to buyers from nine states totaled $165,231.50. The sale was held at North Salt Lake on August 26th and 27th.

Probably the most exciting point in the sale occurred Tuesday morning when Charles Howland & Sons, Cambridge, Idaho, brought a really outstanding Suffolk ram into the ring. People in the bleachers predicted it could easily be the top of the sale and they were right. It wasn't long before the bidding got above $2,000. Successful bidder was G. N. Nelson, Eagle, Colorado, who paid $2,500 for the ram.

While averages in all breeds were above those of the 1946 sale, particularly outstanding was the sale of the Suffolks. The 306 Suffolks sold averaged $192.33, or 110 percent over the '46 Suffolk average.

Missing in the ring this year, and missed by his countless friends, was former National Association Secretary Dr. S. W. McClure of Bliss, Idaho. Illness confined him to his home; out of the 32 national sales he has attended all but two. Col. Art Thompson, Lincoln, Nebraska, gave his usual legion service in crying the sale, and was well assisted both in the ring and on the auction block by Col. E. O. Walter, Filer, Idaho. Vestel Askew, secretary, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, and Mark Austin, Sunbeam Corporation, were very capable assistants in the ring.

The sale was ample evidence that while there may not be as many sheep in the country as there were five years ago, there are still plenty of growers who are interested in the future of the industry—men who are going to continue to produce quality sheep flocks.

In addition to the information given below, top prices of various breeds and averages on all breeds and classes will be found in the table accompanying this article. (Page 17.)

Hampshires

Highlight of the Hampshire sales was the bidding on a yearling ram from the well-known Roselawn Farms of C. M. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon. This ram topped the Hampshire studs at $500, and was purchased by Woodruff Farms, Shelbyville, Kentucky. Top registered pen of Hampshires, 5 yearlings, consigned by Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho, went through the ring at $170 each and was purchased by the Sharp Livestock Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. Top pen of range Hampshires was a pen of 5 consigned by F. L. & R. W. Stephan, Twin Falls, Idaho, and purchased by Bert Coleman, Heber, Utah.

Rambouillets

The first Rambouillet through the ring was also the top Rambouillet of the sale. Sold by John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, he was purchased for $600 by John V. Withers, Paisley, Oregon. Mr. Withers remarked, "This ram has just what I've been looking for." High registered pen of Rambouillets was sold by Hume Sparks, Ephraim, Utah, to Matthias Allred, Fountain Green, Utah. These 5 yearling Rambouillets sold for $158 each. Top range pen, 5 yearling Rambouillets, consigned by George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah, brought $162.50 each and were purchased by Eugene Allred, Fountain Green, Utah.

Suffolks

A spectacular feature of the Suffolk stud sales and a record probably never before equalled, was the fact that eight Suffolk studs sold at $1000 or above, five bringing the $1000 price, one at $1,025, one at $1,250, and the top of the sale, $2,500, mentioned previously. What is probably a pen record was the sale by the Clarindale Stock Farm, Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada, of three registered Suffolks at $550 each. These were purchased by the well-known Suffolk and Panama breeder, James Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho. D. V. Hagenbarth of Spencer, Idaho, made the winning bid ($460 per head) on a pen of five registered rams from the University of Idaho. Dave M. Waddell, Amity, Oregon, sold the top pen of range Suffolks, 10 yearlings, at $190 each.

Columbias

The top Columbia ram at $600 was sold to Gilbreath Brothers, Monte Vista, Colorado. Consignor was Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah. Mr. Bradford also sold the top registered pen of Columbias, 5 yearlings, at $175. These were purchased by Adair J. Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colorado. This same price was paid for two pens of range Columbias, one pen of 10 head also consigned by Mr. Bradford and going to L. R. Ingersoll, Meeker, Colorado. The other $175 pen was consigned by Pete Thomas, Malad, Idaho, and went to Newel A. Johnson, Provo, Utah.

Other Breeds

Top Corriedale stud consigned by Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho, went to Verva Bowen, Rifle, Colorado, at $82.50. Elkington Brothers also sold the top registered Corriedale pen for $71, purchased by the President of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, E. P. Hazard, Saguache, Colorado. Top range pen of Corriedales consigned by Cy Young, St. Anthony, Idaho, was purchased by Owen Ault, Cedar Valley, Utah, for $72 per head.

Top price paid for Panamas was a pen of 5 yearlings from the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, which were purchased for Roger Gillis, Del Rio, Texas. with former National Association president, R. C. Rich, Burley, Idaho, doing the bidding for Mr. Gillis. These sold at $400 each. This is believed to be the highest price ever paid for a pen of Panama rams.

Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds

Top pen of Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds, 10 yearlings, consigned by H. L. Finch & Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho, brought $300 each and were purchased by M. A. & L. R. Smith, Craig, Colorado. The 107 Suffolk-Hampshires sold in this year's sale averaged $152.66 compared to $83.43 in the '46 sale, which is an indication of the present popularity of this cross for use on the range.

E. E. M.

National Ram Sale In Detail

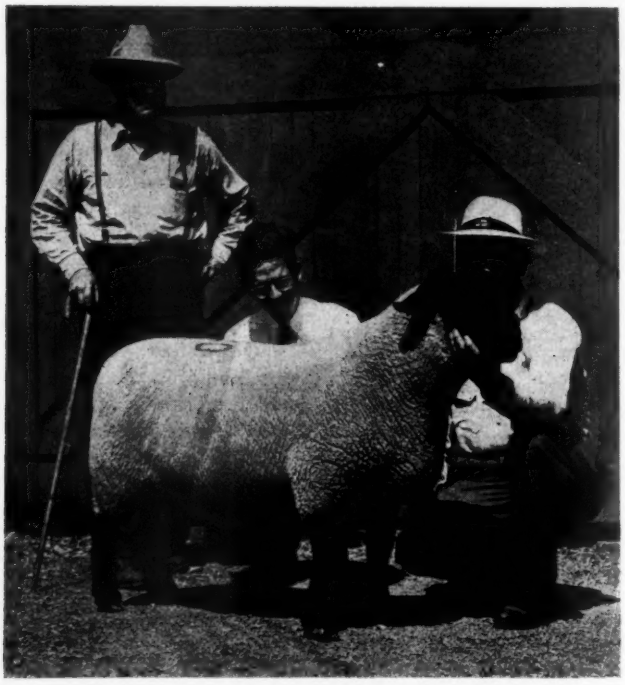
Sellers and Buyers in the 32nd National Ram Sale, held at the Salt Lake Union Stock Yards, North Salt Lake, Utah, August 25-26, 1947, under the management of the National Wool Growers Association.

RAMBOUILLETS

Price Per Head

Voyle Bagley, Aurora, Utah—

Lot 26, 5 registered rams to Eugene Allred, Ftn. Green Utah ..... $ 63.00



Top ram of the sale, a Suffolk stud sold by Charles Howland (left) and Sons, Cambridge, Idaho, to Glenn Nelson (extreme right) of Eagle, Colorado, for $2,500. Center, Robert Nelson, also of Eagle, Colorado.

Lot 35, 5 range yearlings to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas 44.00

Lot 46, 5 range yearlings to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas 45.00

George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 4, 1 stud ram to J. T. Pehrson, Monticello, Utah 120.00

Lot 13, 1 stud ram to James L. Nielson, Ftn. Green, Utah 105.00

Lot 17, 1 stud ram to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas 110.00

Lot 21, 5 registered rams to Thomas H. Cook & Sons, Ftn. Green, Utah 112.50

Lot 33, 5 range yearlings to Reuel F. Jacobson, Provo, Utah **75.00**

Lot 44, 5 range yearlings to Eugene Allred, Ftn. Green, Utah 162.50

John H. Beal, Cedar City, Utah—

Lot 9, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Brothers, Monte Vista, Colorado 150.00

Lot 29, 5 registered rams to Eugene Allred, Ftn. Green, Utah 78.00

Lot 40, 5 range yearlings to Eugene Allred, Ftn. Green, Utah 80.00

Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City, Utah—

Lot 6, 1 stud ram to University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 100.00

Lot 23, 3 registered rams to Geo. C. Jackson, Midvale, Utah 50.00



Top Rambouillet stud ram—the first ram in the ring—sold by the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, to John V. Withers, Paisley, Oregon, for $600. W. C. (Bill) Olsen, manager of the Madsen Farm, shown.

F. R. Christensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 5, 1 stud ram to Rulon S. Wood, Cedar City, Utah 150.00

Lot 14, 1 stud ram to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas 105.00

Lot 18, 1 stud ram to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas 125.00

Lot 24, 5 registered rams to Matthias Allred, Ftn. Green, Utah 85.00

Lot 36, 4 range yearlings to W. J. Wintch, Manti, Utah 55.00

Lot 47, 10 range yearlings to Virgel P. Jacobson, Ftn. Green, Utah 61.00

S. E. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 22, 5 registered rams to Scott Cook, Ftn. Green, Utah 60.00

Lot 37, 10 range yearlings to R. A. Stratton, Rawlins, Wyoming 43.00

Dwight Hansen, Collinston, Utah—

Lot 41, 8 range yearlings to Kippen Brothers, Morgan, Utah 34.00

Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah—

Lot 2, 1 stud ram to Thos. Cook & Sons, Ftn. Green, Utah 100.00

Lot 11, 1 stud ram to Elmer Frazier, Woodruff, Utah.... 125.00

Lot 25, 5 registered rams to Hugh Currin, Jr., Pendleton, Oregon 89.00

Lot 34, 10 range yearlings to Hugh Currin, Jr., Pendleton, Oregon 75.00

Lot 45, 5 range yearlings to Hugh Currin, Jr., Pendleton, Oregon 77.00

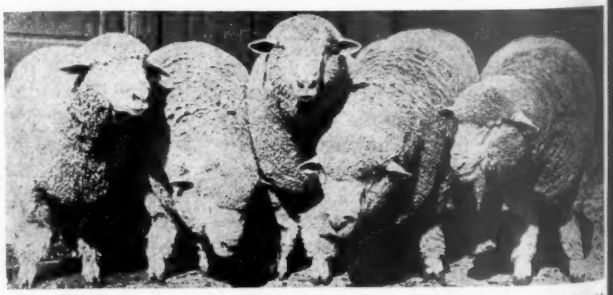
Lot 49, 5 range yearlings to Hugh Currin, Jr., Pendleton, Oregon 78.00

George A. Jorgenson & Son, Ephraim, Utah—

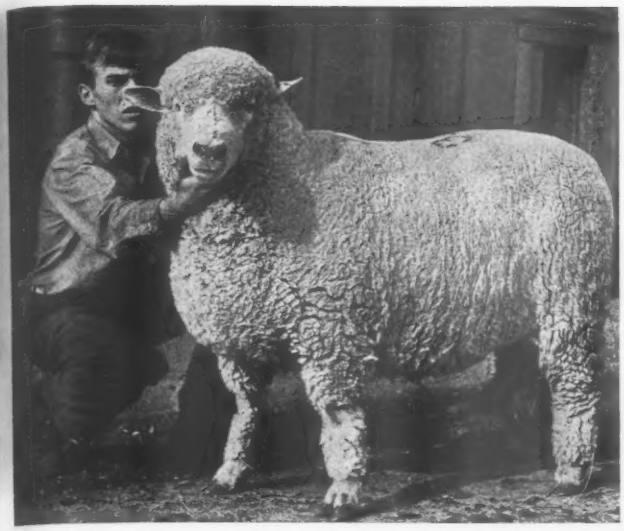
Lot 27, 5 registered rams to John E. Aagard, Ftn. Green, Utah 81.00

Lot 39, 5 range yearlings to W. J. Wintch, Manti, Utah 50.00

Lot 48, 10 range yearlings to Mau Sheep Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming 55.00



Top pen of 5 registered Columbia rams, sold by Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah, to Adair J. Hotchkiss,, Hotchkiss, Colorado, at $175 per head.



Top Panama stud, sold by Harry Meuleman and Sons, Rupert, Idaho, to Sargent and Haines, Rocky Ford, Colorado, for $150.

John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—

Lot 1, 1 stud ram to John V. Withers, Paisley, Oregon.... 600.00
Lot 10, 1 stud ram to John S. Otto, Clayton, New Mexico 370.00
Lot 15, 1 stud ram to John S. Otto, Clayton, New Mexico 225.00
Lot 19, 5 registered rams to S. L. Stumberg, Sanderson, Texas 105.00
Lot 31, 5 range yearlings to Eugene Allred, Ftn. Green, Utah 102.50
Lot 42, 10 range yearlings to Martin Blanc, Jr., Price, Utah 110.00

Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 3, 1 stud ram to F. R. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah 520.00
Lot 12, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Brothers, Monte Vista, Colorado 230.00
Lot 16, 1 stud ram to S. E. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah 190.00
Lot 20, 5 registered rams to Gilbreath Brothers, Monte Vista, Colorado 155.00
Lot 32, 5 range yearlings to C. D. Michaelsen, Logan, Utah 150.00
Lot 43, 10 range yearlings to Bagnall Brothers, Chester, Utah 100.00

D. L. Sargent, Cedar City, Utah—

Lot 30, 5 registered rams to Fields & Johnson, San Angelo, Texas 50.00

Hume Sparks, Ephraim, Utah—

Lot 7, 1 stud ram to Walter N. Sparks, Ephraim, Utah 100.00
Lot 28, 5 registered rams to Matthias Allred, Ftn. Green, Utah 158.00
Lot 38, 5 range yearlings to John E. Aagard, Ftn. Green, Utah 100.00



High pen of 5 range Panama rams, sold by the University of Idaho, Moscow, to Roger Gillis, Del Rio, Texas, at $400 a head.

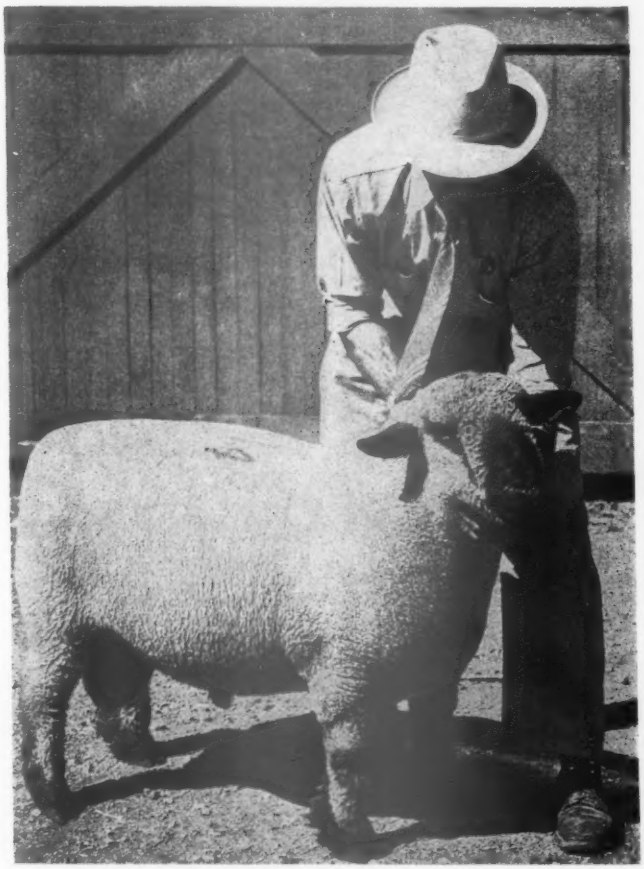
HAMPSHIRES

R. B. Beatty, Twin Falls, Idaho—

Lot 130, 5 registered rams to R. C. Rich Sheep Co., Burley, Idaho 100.00
Lot 149, 10 range lambs to Mau Sheep Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming 63.00

David Bethune, Buhl, Idaho—

Lot 153, 10 range lambs to Wm. F. Mau, Cokeville, Wyoming 48.00



Top Hampshire stud sold by C. M. Hubbard (shown) and Son, Junction City, Oregon, to Woodruff Farms, Shelbyville, Kentucky, for $500.



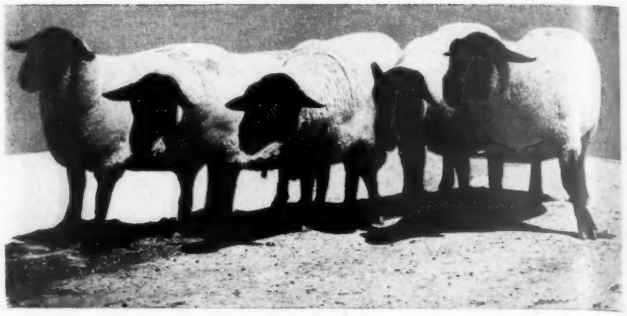
Top pen of 3 registered Suffolk rams, sold by the Clarindale Stock Farm, Vauxhall, Alta., Canada, to James Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho, at $550 a head.



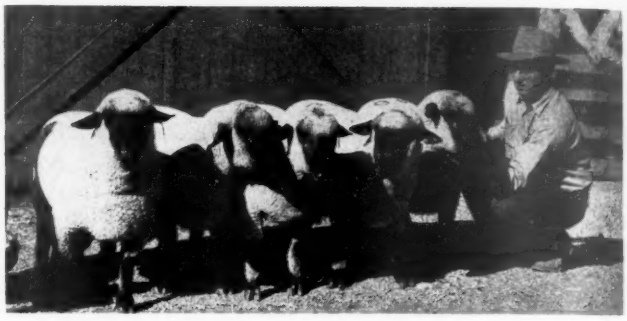
Top pen of 5 Rambouillet range rams, sold by George L. Beal (right) and Sons, Ephraim, Utah, to Eugene Allred (standing left), Fountain Green, Utah, at $162.50 per head. Stanley Beal is holding ram at left.



One of two high pens of ten range Columbia rams, sold by Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah, to L. R. Ingersoll, Meeker, Colorado, at $175 each. The other pen was sold by Pete Thomas, Malad, Idaho, to Newell A. Johnson, Provo, Utah.



High pen of 5 registered Suffolk rams, sold by the University of Idaho to D. V. Hagenbarth, Kilgore, Idaho, at $460 a head.



High Hampshire pen of 5 registered rams, sold by F. L. and R. W. Stephan (shown), of Twin Falls, Idaho, to Bert Coleman, Heber, Utah, at $100 each.

Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho—

Lot 103, 1 ram lamb to Woodruff Farms, Shelbyville, Kentucky 225.00
Lot 116, 1 ram lamb to M. E. Akin, Dolores, Colorado 105.00
Lot 144, 15 range lambs to M. A. & L. R. Smith, Craig, Colorado 65.00
Lot 157, 14 range lambs to Wm. F. Mau, Cokeville, Wyoming 70.00
Lot 162, 12 range lambs to Heber Moon, Duchesne, Utah 59.00
Lot 165, 12 range lambs to W. D. Beers & Sons, Salt Lake City, Utah 60.00
Lot 168, 12 range lambs to W. D. Beers & Sons, Salt Lake City, Utah 60.00

Broadmead Farms, Amity, Oregon—

Lot 109, 1 stud ram to R. C. Rich Sheep Co., Soda Springs, Idaho 90.00
Lot 121, 1 stud ram to R. C. Rich Sheep Co., Soda Springs, Idaho 100.00
Lot 133, 5 registered rams to A. J. Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colorado 75.00
Lot 145, 5 range yearlings to Tom Powers, Salt Lake City, Utah 73.00
Lot 158, 5 range yearlings to Hatch Brothers, Woods Cross, Utah 80.00
Lot 163, 10 range yearlings to Bert Coleman, Heber, Utah 71.00
Lot 166, 10 range yearlings to Hatch Brothers, Woods Cross, Utah 65.00
Lot 169, 10 range yearlings to Bert Coleman, Heber, Utah 81.00

Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho—

Lot 104, 1 stud ram to R. C. Rich Sheep Co., Soda Springs, Idaho 80.00
Lot 129, 5 registered rams to John T. Greever, Heber, Utah 80.00
Lot 148, 10 range yearlings to Perry Land & L. S. Co., Salt Lake City, Utah 71.00

C. N. Carlsen, Ovid, Idaho—

Lot 110, 1 stud ram to E. A. Wilde, Croydon, Utah 85.00
Lot 135, 5 registered rams to Kippen Bros., Morgan, Utah 66.00

Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho—

Lot 140, 5 registered rams to Wm. F. Mau, Cokeville, Wyoming 86.00

H. L. Finch & Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho—

Lot 111, 1 stud ram to Wootton & Jasperson, Thayne, Wyoming 125.00
Lot 122, 1 stud ram to Albert Maurer, Cimarron, Colo. 110.00
Lot 134, 5 registered rams to Bert Coleman, Heber City, Utah 91.00

R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Oregon—

Lot 108, 1 stud ram to University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 175.00
Lot 120, 1 stud ram to R. C. Rich Sheep Co., Soda Springs, Idaho 115.00
Lot 138, 5 registered rams to J. C. Tuft, Heber, Utah..... 89.00
Lot 150, 9 range yearlings to W. R. Wilde, Croydon, Utah 88.00
Lot 160, 7 range yearlings to S. M. Ercanbrack, Provo, Utah 81.00

Charles Howland & Sons, Cambridge, Idaho—

Lot 112, 1 stud ram to W. E. McCoy, Filer, Idaho 105.00
Lot 136, 5 registered rams to Wm. F. Mau, Cokeville, Wyoming 80.00

C. M. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon—

Lot 101, 1 stud ram to R. C. Rich Sheep Co., Soda Springs, Idaho 175.00
Lot 114, 1 stud ram to Woodruff Farms, Shelbyville, Kentucky 500.00
Lot 123, 1 stud ram to Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho..... 220.00

Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon—

Lot 105, 1 stud ram to Chas. F. Jacobs, Montrose, Colo. 150.00
Lot 117, 1 stud ram to Chas. F. Jacobs, Montrose, Colo. 360.00
Lot 125, 1 ram lamb to L. D. Wilde, Brigham City, Utah 100.00

Lone Palm Rancho, Ramona, California—

Lot 139, 5 registered rams to Woodruff Farms, Shelbyville, Kentucky 55.00

D. P. MacCarthy and Son, Salem, Oregon—

Lot 137, 5 registered rams to S. M. Ercanbrack, Provo, Utah 75.00

Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho—

Lot 106, 1 stud ram to Frank L. Stephan, Twin Falls, Idaho 250.00
Lot 126, 5 registered rams to Sharp Livestock Co., Salt Lake City, Utah 170.00

W. E. McCoy, Filer, Idaho—

Lot 154, 10 range yearlings to Hatch Brothers, Woods Cross, Utah 82.00

Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Montana—

Lot 128, 5 registered rams to T. Tracy Wright, Salt Lake City, Utah 85.00

Lot 143, 5 range yearlings to Perry Land & Livestock, Salt Lake City, Utah 76.00
Lot 156, 15 range yearlings to R. Blackford, Jr., Wheatland, California 73.00
Lot 161, 15 range yearlings to T. Tracy Wright, Salt Lake City, Utah 65.00
Lot 164, 15 range yearlings to Kippen Brothers, Morgan, Utah 65.00
Lot 167, 15 range yearlings to Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah 60.00

Soren P. Nielsen, Burley, Idaho—

Lot 155, 5 range lambs to J. W. Jordan, Heber, Utah 60.00

P. J. Rock and Son, Drumheller, Alta, Canada—

Lot 113, 1 stud ram to C. N. Carlsen, Ovid, Idaho 150.00
Lot 131, 5 registered rams to Fields and Johnson, San Angelo, Texas 85.00

F. L. & R. W. Stephan, Twin Falls, Idaho—

Lot 127, 5 registered rams to E. C. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah 90.00
Lot 146, 5 range yearlings to Bert Coleman, Heber, Utah 100.00
Lot 159, 9 range yearlings to Tim Butters, Salt Lake City, Utah 87.00

Willard Turner, Nampa, Idaho—

Lot 102, 1 stud ram to F. H. Davidson & Sons, Saratoga, Wyoming 150.00
Lot 132, 5 range lambs to Roger Gillis, Del Rio, Texas 62.00

L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho—

Lot 107, 1 stud ram to Chas. F. Jacobs, Montrose, Colo. 150.00
Lot 119, 1 ram lamb to Chas. F. Jacobs, Montrose, Colo. 225.00
Lot 141, 5 range lambs to Mau Sheep Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming 81.00
Lot 147, 5 range lambs to E. C. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah 78.00

Wootton & Jasperson, Thayne, Wyoming—

Lot 142, 5 registered rams to R. Blackford, Jr., Wheatland, California 70.00
Lot 152, 10 range yearlings to Perry Land & Livestock, Salt Lake City, Utah 75.00

SUFFOLKS

C. Allred & Son, Spanish Fork, Utah—

Lot 278, 5 range yearlings to Harry Rogers, Dolores, Colorado 100.00

Bruce M. Barnard, Dolores, Colorado—

Lot 270, 6 range yearlings to Clyde Bacon, Twin Falls, Idaho 100.00

Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho—

Lot 215, 1 stud ram to Dave Waddell, Amity, Oregon 1000.00
Lot 232, 1 stud ram to Forest Larsen, Blackfoot, Idaho 500.00

Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho—

Lot 208, 1 stud ram to Cogdill & McIntosh, Slater, Colo. 385.00
Lot 244, 5 registered rams to Bill Smith, Shoshone, Idaho 205.00
Lot 266, 10 range yearlings to Frank Jouglard, Soda Springs, Idaho 135.00
Lot 282, 10 range yearlings to R. Blackford, Jr., Wheatland, California 135.00

Clarindale Stock Farm, Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada—

Lot 203, 1 ram lamb to James Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho 1000.00
Lot 235, 1 ram lamb to Bolten & Davis, Hayden, Colo. 450.00
Lot 242, 3 registered rams to James Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho 550.00

Glenn Cox, Philomath, Oregon—

Lot 257, 5 registered rams to Hatch Brothers, Woods Cross, Utah 265.00



Top pen of 5 registered Hampshire rams, sold by Matthews Bros., Ovid, Idaho, to Sharp Livestock Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, at $170 each. Ira B. Sharp, left, and Doyle J. Matthews, right.

H. L. Finch & Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho—

Lot 201, 1 stud ram to Carl Nicholson, Boise, Idaho 450.00
Lot 219, 1 stud ram to Skeete & Sprague, Water Valley, Texas 450.00

Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon—

Lot 272, 5 range yearlings to D. V. Hagenbarth, Kilgore, Idaho 155.00
Lot 285, 10 range yearlings to J. W. Newman, Twin Falls, Idaho 125.00
Idaho 430.00



Top pen of 10 Suffolk-Hampshire crossbred rams, sold by H. L. Finch and Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho, to M. A. and L. R. Smith, Craig, Colorado, at $300 per head.



Top registered pen of 5 Rambouillets, sold by Hume Sparks, Ephraim, Utah, to Matthias Allred, Fountain Green, Utah, at $158. A son of Mr. Sparks is holding the ram at the right.



Top Corriedale stud, sold by Elkington Bros., Idaho Falls, Idaho, to Verva Bowen, Rifle, Colorado, for $82.50.

Carl A. Greif, Uniontown, Washington—

Lot 250, 5 registered rams to J. H. Dredge, Malad, Idaho 175.00

Arthur C. B. Grenville, Morrin, Alberta, Canada—

Lot 258, 4 registered rams to Carl Nicholson, Boise, Idaho 430.00

Charles Howland & Sons, Cambridge, Idaho—

Lot 202, 1 ram lamb to Bill Smith, Shoshone, Idaho 225.00
Lot 220, 1 stud ram to G. N. Nelson, Eagle, Colorado 2500.00
Lot 252, 5 registered rams to Bolten & Davis, Hayden, Colorado 200.00
Lot 276, 5 range yearlings to Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho 150.00

Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon—

Lot 210, 1 stud ram to Robert G. Nelson, Eagle, Colo. 1000.00
Lot 227, 1 ram lamb to Cogdill & McIntosh, Slater, Colo. 600.00
Lot 237, 1 stud ram to Chas. Vivian, Rawlins, Wyoming 300.00
Lot 255, 5 registered rams to Bolten & Davis, Hayden, Colorado 250.00

Kelsey & Turner, Burley, Idaho—

Lot 205, 1 ram lamb to Rudeen & Son, Pocatello, Idaho 575.00
Lot 223, 1 stud ram to Cogdill & McIntosh, Slater, Colo. 625.00
Lot 245, 4 registered rams to J. W. Newman, Twin Falls, Idaho 150.00
Lot 261, 3 registered rams to S. R. Steadman, Holladay, Utah 195.00
Lot 267, 4 range lambs to Kilpatrick Brothers Co., Picabo, Idaho 88.00

James Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho—

Lot 274, 5 range lambs to Kilpatrick Bros., Picabo, Idaho 100.00
Lot 287, 10 range yearlings to L. W. Fitzgerald, Draper, Utah 115.00
Lot 292, 10 range yearlings to J. W. Newman, Twin Falls, Idaho 142.50
Lot 293, 5 range lambs to Kilpatrick Bros. Co., Picabo, Idaho 100.00
Lot 294, 9 range lambs to Kilpatrick Bros. Co., Picabo, Idaho 100.00
Lot 295, 10 range lambs to J. W. Newman, Twin Falls, Idaho 100.00

E. C. Malmgren, Levan, Utah—

Lot 213, 1 stud ram to Chas. Vivian, Rawlins, Wyoming 220.00
Lot 230, 1 ram lamb to J. W. Newman, Twin Falls, Idaho 150.00
Lot 254, 5 registered rams to Mau Sheep Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming 61.00
Lot 264, 5 registered rams to A. J. Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colorado 58.00

S. P. Nielsen & Sons, Nephi, Utah—

Lot 209, 1 ram lamb to James Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho 300.00
Lot 226, 1 stud ram to Chas. Vivian, Rawlins, Wyoming 300.00
Lot 236, 1 ram lamb to Clifford Blonquist, Coalville, Utah 135.00
Lot 248, 5 registered rams to Hatch Brothers, Woods Cross, Utah 85.00
Lot 277, 10 range lambs to Hatch Brothers, Woods Cross, Utah 71.00

W. S. O'Neil, Denfield, Ontario, Canada—

Lot 212, 1 stud ram to W. M. Gilbreath, Monte Vista, Colorado 400.00
Lot 229, 1 stud ram to Bill Smith, Shoshone, Idaho 200.00
Lot 246, 5 registered rams to Frank Jouglard, Soda Springs, Idaho 100.00
Lot 269, 8 range yearlings to E. Astorquia, Gooding, Idaho 112.50
Lot 283, 10 range yearlings to Harry Rogers, Dolores, Colorado 100.00

P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alta, Canada—

Lot 217, 1 stud ram to G. N. Nelson, Eagle, Colorado 1000.00
Lot 241, 4 registered rams to E. Astorquia, Gooding, Idaho 260.00

Suffolkdale Meadows, Ilderton, Ontario, Canada—

Lot 206, 1 stud ram to Rex L. McBride, Ferndale, California 1000.00
Lot 224, 1 stud ram to Ernest M. Spraker, Pocatello, Idaho 450.00
Lot 247, 5 registered rams to Israel Hunsaker, Tremonton, Utah 145.00
Lot 262, 5 registered rams to Bill Smith, Shoshone, Idaho 155.00
Lot 268, 4 range yearlings to Frank Jouglard, Soda Springs, Idaho 115.00

University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho—

Lot 204, 1 stud ram to Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon 1250.00
Lot 222, 1 stud ram to Charles Redd, La Sal, Utah 1025.00
Lot 243, 5 registered rams to Dave Hagenbarth, Spencer, Idaho 460.00

Vaughn & Wooden, Dixon, California—

Lot 207, 1 stud ram to Rex L. McBride, Ferndale, California 750.00
Lot 225, 1 ram lamb to Rex L. McBride, Ferndale, California 750.00

Dave M. Waddell, Amity, Oregon—

Lot 218, 1 stud ram to James Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho 760.00
Lot 240, 5 registered rams to Chas. Vivian, Rawlins, Wyoming 300.00
Lot 265, 5 range yearlings to Bill Smith, Shoshone, Idaho 150.00
Lot 281, 10 range yearlings to Bill Smith, Shoshone, Idaho 190.00

Farrell T. Wankier, Levan, Utah—

Lot 214, 1 stud ram to J. Vern Beck, American Fork, Utah 125.00
Lot 231, 1 ram lamb to Wm. R. Thorley, Cedar City, Utah 120.00
Lot 251, 5 registered rams to Wesley Aagard, Salt Lake City, Utah 110.00
Lot 263, 5 registered rams to Wesley Aagard, Salt Lake City, Utah 90.00
Lot 275, 10 range yearlings to Clyde Bacon, Twin Falls, Idaho 117.50
Lot 288, 5 range yearlings to Adair J. Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colorado 55.00

Ernest & Thain White, Kalispell, Montana—

Lot 280, 5 range yearlings to Clyde Bacon, Twin Falls, Idaho 115.00

R. E. Winn, Nephi, Utah—

Lot 211, 1 stud ram to L. F. Jones, Cedar City, Utah 100.00
Lot 228, 1 ram lamb to Louie Ragland, Junction, Texas 100.00
Lot 253, 5 registered rams to Adair J. Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colorado 50.00
Lot 271, 4 range yearlings to Clyde Bacon, Twin Falls, Idaho 92.50

SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS

Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho—

Lot 298, 8 range yearlings to J. H. Dredge, Malad, Idaho 250.00
Lot 303, 15 range lambs to L. W. Fitzgerald, Draper, Utah 112.50
Lot 306, 10 range lambs to G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado 175.00
Lot 307, 15 range lambs to W. O. Collard, Huntsville, Utah 125.00

Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho—

Lot 296, 10 range yearlings to David G. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah 120.00
Lot 302, 10 range yearlings to A. W. Davis, Lehi, Utah 117.50
Lot 305, 10 range yearlings to Hatch Brothers, Woods Cross, Utah 102.50

H. L. Finch & Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho—

Lot 297, 10 range yearlings to M. A. & L. R. Smith, Craig Colorado 300.00

Charles Howland & Sons, Cambridge, Idaho—

Lot 299, 5 range yearlings to W. A. Banks, Vernal, Utah 137.50

F. L. & R. W. Stephan, Twin Falls, Idaho—

Lot 300, 5 range lambs to L. & A. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah 110.00
Lot 304, 5 range yearlings to J. H. Dredge, Malad, Idaho 175.00

L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho—

Lot 301, 4 range lambs to G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado 127.50

COLUMBIAS

Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah—

Lot 312, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Brothers, Monte Vista, Colorado 600.00
Lot 317, 1 stud ram to Campbell Ranch, Dixon, California 400.00
Lot 321, 5 registered rams to Adair J. Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colorado 175.00
Lot 324, 5 range yearlings to J. Harold Reader, Vernal, Utah 150.00
Lot 334, 10 range yearlings to L. R. Ingersoll, Meeker, Colorado 175.00

Stanley S. Brown, Troy, Idaho—

Lot 310, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Brothers, Monte Vista, Colorado 320.00
Lot 323, 10 range yearlings to Leonard Perry, Riverton, Utah 105.00

W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana—

Lot 327, 5 range yearlings to George L. Condas, Salt Lake City, Utah 165.00
Lot 337, 10 range yearlings to P. C. Madsen, Manti, Utah 142.50

Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah—

Lot 311, 1 stud ram to Ivan G. Epperson, Jerome, Idaho 170.00
Lot 319, 5 registered rams to Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho 145.00
Lot 325, 5 range yearlings to P. L. Wilson, Ftn. Green, Utah 117.50
Lot 335, 10 range yearlings to Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho 125.00

Eugene A. Johnson, Helena, Montana—

Lot 369, 1 stud ram to Verva Bowen, Rifle, Colorado 120.00
Lot 320, 5 range yearlings to Adair J. Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colorado 100.00
Lot 331, 10 range yearlings to Thos. Adamson's Sons, Pleasant Grove, Utah 95.00

Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Montana—

Lot 332, 5 range yearlings to Spilsbury L. & L. S., Cedar City, Utah 92.50
Lot 340, 5 range yearlings to Verva Bowen, Rifle, Colo. 130.00
Lot 342, 10 range lambs to Adair J. Hotchkiss, Hitchkiss, Colorado 85.00
Lot 343, 10 range lambs to S. Paul Stewart, Provo, Utah 62.50
Lot 344, 15 range lambs to Adair J. Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colorado 70.00
Lot 345, 15 range lambs to L. L. Peterson & Sons, Fairview, Utah 50.00

Pine Tree Ranch, Savageton, Wyoming—

Lot 314, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Brothers, Monte Vista, Colorado 250.00
Lot 329, 5 range yearlings to Joseph A. Fawcett, Henefer, Utah 100.00
Lot 339, 5 range yearlings to Myron D. Childs, Springville, Utah 127.50

Pete Thomas, Malad, Idaho—

Lot 308, 1 stud ram to Gilbreath Brothers, Monte Vista, Colorado 250.00
Lot 318, 5 registered rams to L. R. Ingersoll, Meeker, Colorado 150.00
Lot 322, 5 range yearlings to Newell A. Johnson, Provo, Utah 175.00
Lot 333, 5 range yearlings to Irving C. Beard, Fruita, Colorado 157.50
Lot 341, 5 range yearlings to Virgel P. Jacobson, Ftn. Green, Utah 147.50

Ernest & Thain White, Kalispell, Montana—

Lot 330, 5 range yearlings to Harold Wardell, Rangely, Colorado 97.50

Cy Young, St. Anthony, Idaho—

Lot 309, 1 stud ram to L. R. Ingersoll, Meeker, Colorado 150.00
Lot 326, 5 range yearlings to Adair J. Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colorado 125.00
Lot 336, 5 range yearlings to John E. Aagard, Ftn. Green, Utah 105.00

Les Young, St. Anthony, Idaho—

Lot 316, 1 stud ram to Campbell Ranch, Dixon, California 205.00
Lot 328, 5 range yearlings to Adair Hotchkiss, Hotchkiss, Colorado 100.00
Lot 338, 4 range yearlings to John E. Aagard, Ftn. Green, Utah 125.00

CORRIEDALES

Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho—

Lot 346, 1 stud ram to Verva Bowen, Rifle, Colorado 82.50
Lot 349, 5 registered rams to E. P. Hazard, Saguache, Colorado 71.00

J. W. Matthews, Burley, Idaho—

Lot 347, 1 stud ram to Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho 77.50
Lot 348, 5 registered rams to E. P. Hazard, Saguache, Colorado 67.50

Cy Young, St. Anthony, Idaho—

Lot 350, 5 range yearlings to Owen Ault, Cedar Valley, Utah 72.00
Lot 351, 5 range yearlings to Robert Byram, Ogden, Utah 70.00

PANAMAS

Tom Bell, Rupert, Idaho—

Lot 354, 5 range lambs to G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado 140.00
Lot 359, 5 range lambs to G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado 125.00
Lot 362, 5 range yearlings to Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho 155.00

James Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho—

Lot 355, 5 range yearlings to R. Bruce Sullivan, Durango, Colorado 145.00
Lot 360, 5 range yearlings to Roger Gillis, Del Rio, Texas 250.00
Lot 363, 10 range yearlings to Lester Oswald, Coalville, Utah 110.00
Lot 364, 10 range yearlings to G. N. Winder, Craig, Colo. 162.50
Lot 365, 10 range yearlings to Sargent & Haines, Rocky Ford, Colorado 100.00
Lot 366, 10 range yearlings to W. O. Collard, Huntsville, Utah 130.00

Harry Meuleman & Sons, Rupert, Idaho—

Lot 352, 1 stud ram to Sargent & Haines, Rocky Ford, Colorado 150.00
Lot 357, 10 range lambs to Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho 75.00

D. L. Sargent, Cedar City, Utah—

Lot 356, 9 range yearlings to Robert Blastock, Filer Idaho 107.50
Lot 361, 5 range yearlings to R. Bruce Sullivan, Durango, Colorado 150.00

University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho—

Lot 353, 5 range yearlings to Rober Gillis, Del Rio, Texas 400.00
Lot 358, 10 range yearlings to Sargent & Haines, Rocky Ford, Colorado 300.00

AVERAGE SALE PRICES—1945-1946-1947

	1945		1946		1947	
	No. Sold	Price per Head	No. Sold	Price per Head	No. Sold	Price per Head
RAMBOUILLETS:						
Single Studs	27	$150.93	22	$214.09	17	$201.47
Registered Pens of 5	60	50.63	65	61.35	58	91.93
Range Rams	164	39.24	169	45.92	127	76.78
Total Rambouillets sold and averages	251	53.98	256	64.29	202	91.63
HAMPSHIRES:						
Single Studs	29	195.34	30	228.33	22	170.23
Registered Pens of 5	90	57.22	76	72.21	85	84.70
Range Rams						
Yearlings	159	54.89	126	63.61	170	73.95
Lambs	108	50.56	107	56.45	80	65.91
Total Hampshires sold and averages	386	64.77	339	77.86	362	79.53
SUFFOLKS:						
Single Studs	33	275.61	38	277.23	33	581.67
Registered Pens of 5	89	86.46	119	75.64	98	195.31
Range Rams						
Yearlings	97	69.40	133	68.47	132	125.42
Lambs	69	43.77	48	46.69	43	92.13
Total Suffolks sold and averages	288	92.16	338	91.37	306	192.33
COLUMBIAS:						
Single Studs	15	130.67	10	144.00	9	273.89
Registered Pens of 5	12	90.00	15	98.33	15	156.67
Range Rams	31	71.39	65	83.27	179	109.22
Total Columbias sold and averages	58	90.57	90	92.53	203	120.52
CORRIEDALES:						
Single Studs	5	85.00	4	85.00	2	80.00
Registered Pens of 5	26	35.38	20	38.00	10	69.25
Range Rams					10	71.00
Total Corriedales sold and averages	31	43.39	24	45.83	22	71.02
PANAMAS:						
Single Studs					1	150.00
Range Rams	82	54.21	100	84.03	104	159.30
Total Panamas sold and averages	82	54.21	100	84.03	105	159.21
CROSSBREDS:						
Suffolk-Hampshires	65	71.42	102	83.43	107	152.66

Total Rams ..... 1945 1242 Average $67.59
Total Rams ..... 1946 1350 Average 77.54
Total Rams ..... 1947 1307 Average 126.42

3500 Witness Dog Trials

APPROXIMATELY 3,500 people lined a field near the Salt Lake Union Stock Yards on Sunday afternoon, August 24th, absorbed with interest as they watched six Border Collies go through their paces in the National Ram Sale Sheep Dog Trials. They saw Tweed, owned by James S. Palmer, Dixon, California walk off with top honors and an exceptionally high score of 51.5 points out of a possible 55. Mr. Palmer's dog, Nell, came in second with 47.5 points. She took the sheep over the course in the good time of six minutes and 51 seconds. The performance of these two dogs won for Mr. Palmer the first and second prizes of $250 and $150. The third prize of $50 was won by Louie Ragland, Junction, Texas, with his dog, Roy, imported from Great Britain in 1946. Fourth prize went to another dog named Roy, a Border Collie imported from Scotland by Howard McClain of Lima, Ohio. Dr. James A. Bennett, Logan, Utah, chairman of the committee on arrangements for the trials, put Roy through his paces in the absence of Mr. McClain.

Judges were R. W. Hogg, Salem, Oregon, Dave M. Waddell, Amity, Oregon, and Sam S. Stoddart, former president of the North American Sheep Dog Society. Wesley Wooden, Dixon, California, served very ably as course director.

Each dog was allowed twelve minutes to complete the course and a perfect score was set at 55 points. Time and score of each dog is as follows:

Tweed, owned by James S. Palmer, 8 minutes and 35 seconds, 51.5 points.

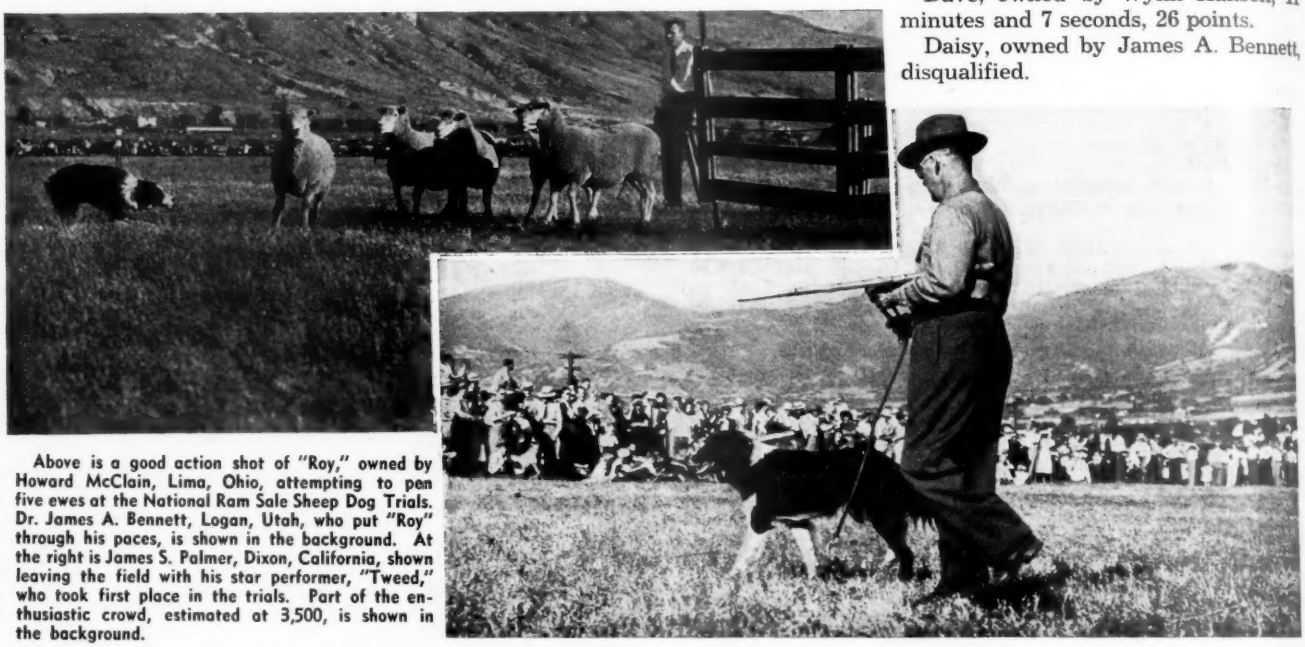
Nell, owned by James S. Palmer, 6 minutes and 51 seconds, 47.5 points.

Roy, owned by Louie Ragland, 11 minutes and 16 seconds, 40 points.

Roy, owned by Howard McClain, 12 minutes, 34.8 points.

Dave, owned by Wynn Hansen, 11 minutes and 7 seconds, 26 points.

Daisy, owned by James A. Bennett, disqualified.



Above is a good action shot of "Roy," owned by Howard McClain, Lima, Ohio, attempting to pen five ewes at the National Ram Sale Sheep Dog Trials. Dr. James A. Bennett, Logan, Utah, who put "Roy" through his paces, is shown in the background. At the right is James S. Palmer, Dixon, California, shown leaving the field with his star performer, "Tweed," who took first place in the trials. Part of the enthusiastic crowd, estimated at 3,500, is shown in the background.

Thanks, Contributors

The following firms and individuals were responsible for the success of the National Ram Sale Sheep Dog Trials. This event attracted a great deal of interest in the Intermountain region and we wish to express our thanks for the assistance given. Here are the firms that contributed cash towards the $470 prize money:

SALT LAKE CITY
Inland Wool Company
Sears Roebuck & Company
Cudahy Packing Company
Culp & Sons Sheep Company
R. C. Elliott & Company
Archie McFarland & Son
National Wool Growers Association
Salt Lake Stamp Company
J. H. Phelps
Intermountain Stamp Works
Hotel Utah
First National Bank
Safeway Stores, Inc.
A. & L. Bertagnole
Scott Smith

The following firms located at the Ogden Union Stock Yards also contributed prize money:
Producers Livestock Commission Co.
Collings & Burbank
Walter H. Lovell & Sons
W. R. Smith & Son
John Clay & Company

Also contributing to the success of the trials were David Howard, manager, Bountiful Livestock Company, who prepared and furnished the field; Arnold Shields, Brawley, California, who furnished the sheep; Salt Lake Union Stock Yards furnishing the equipment, labor, and preparatory work for the trials; Radio Station KALL and the Salt Lake Tribune, furnishing the loud speaking equipment.

State and Other Ram Sales

IMPROVING range conditions, the passage of the wool bill, continuing high consumer demand for meat with resulting good outlets for lambs, along with other meat animals, added to the fact that requirements in rams have to be met and the knowledge that good ones are never expensive were underlying factors that put the ram sales this year in peak places. Many records were broken in State events as well as at the National.

The sales that preceded the National in various States are briefly reported.

FILER RAM SALE AVERAGES

Breed	1946 No.	1946 Avg. Price	1947 No.	1947 Avg. Price
SUFFOLKS:				
Studs	16	$300.94	19	$373.68
Range Rams - yearlings	358	78.44	364	189.97
Range lambs	116	55.51	132	184.92
Average Total Suffolks Sold	490	80.28	515	195.45
HAMPSHIRES:				
Range Rams - yearlings	40	45.38	5	110.00
Range lambs	10	41.50	4	62.50
Average Total Hampshires Sold	50	44.60	9	88.88
SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRES:				
Range Rams - yearlings	58	49.07	14	132.50
Range lambs	17	57.94	10	115.00
Total Suffolk-Hampshires	75	51.08	24	125.20
TOTAL FOR SALE	615	$73.81	548	$190.63

Idaho Sale, Filer, August 6

It was at the 6th annual State Ram Sale conducted by the Idaho Wool Growers Association that demand for Suffolks tossed prices for rams of that breed into record-breaking spots. It was a blackfaced breed sale, and since Suffolks predominated, an unusually high average was made on the entire sale—one reported as breaking all United States records—$190.63 per head on 548 sheep sold. Last year's sale average was $73.81 on 615 head sold.

High spot in the sale was made by a Canadian Suffolk yearling stud consigned by R. S. Blastock of Filer and purchased by Andrew Little, Jr. of Emmett, Idaho for $1,000. E. R. Kelsey of Burley sold a yearling Suffolk stud to Paul Conway of Hazleton, Idaho, for $550, and Mr. Blastock sold one at $525 to W. E. McCoy of Filer.

It was, however, in the range pens that the bidding became spectacular and reached the top of $375, which J. W. Newman of Twin Falls, Idaho, paid for a pen of 5 yearlings consigned by the University of Idaho, and which Bill Smith of Shoshone paid for a pen of similar number consigned by B. B. Burroughs of Homedale, Idaho. The University of Idaho also sold a pen of 3 yearling range Suffolk rams to E. G. Gooding of Shoshone at $365 each. There were many lots of Suffolk range rams sold at over $300, and all of the 90 lots of range rams, both yearlings and lambs, sold at $110 per head or above except 5.

Only three pens of Hampshires were offered. The University of Idaho sold 2 range yearlings at $125 each to Holloway and Holloway of Gooding, who also took the pen of 3 range yearlings offered by R. B. Beatty of Twin Falls at $100 each.

Averages for this year's sale are compared with those for last year in the table.

New Mexico Sale
Albuquerque, August 12-13

The Rambouillet yearling stud consigned by the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm of Mt. Pleasant, Utah, topped the New Mexico sale. H. M. Noelke of Mertzon, Texas, paid $500 for it. In registered pens, $110 was the high figure. It was paid by A. MacArthur of Wagon Mound for each of a pen of 5 consigned by the Madsen Farm. Armstrong and Armstrong of Roswell were the high bidders on range pens and took home a pen of 10 rams consigned by Deer Lodge Farms, Deer Lodge, Montana, for which they paid $105 each. Wynn S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah, sold two pens of yearling Rambouillet ewes at $80 per head, one pen going to John Otto of Clayton, New Mexico, and the other to W. W. Crockett of Ramah, New Mexico.

A Corriedale stud consigned by Floyd Childress of Roswell, brought $105 from Jack Taylor of Tatum, New Mexico.

A pen of 3 yearling Hampshire range rams was sold to Elec Hinde, Duran, New Mexico, at $107.50, and a pen of 5 yearling range ewes brought $50 a head. Bob Dietz of Albuquerque was the purchaser of this pen. Price-Black of Arrey was the only consignor of Hampshires.

The Debouillets entered by the A. D. Jones Estate of Roswell created much interest and brought good prices, the top pen of 5 range rams going to Fields and Johnson, San Angelo, Texas, at $115.

The averages in each breed sold are shown in the table:

NEW MEXICO RAM SALE AVERAGES

Breed	No. Head	Avg. Price
RAMBOUILLETS:		
Studs	6	$184.00
Registered pens	73	75.67
Range Rams	205	64.32
Average Total Rambouillets Sold	284	69.77
CORRIEDALES:		
Studs	3	100.00
Registered Pens	3	80.00
Range Rams	69	54.13
Average Total Corriedales Sold	75	57.00
DEBOUILLETS:		
Range Rams	31	93.55
PANAMAS:		
Range Rams	60	49.50
HAMPSHIRES:		
Range Rams	18	63.75
TOTAL FOR SALE	468	$66.47

Averages for the 1946 sale were not set up in a way to compare them with 1947 figures. However, a total of 446 rams and ewes sold at an average last year of $42.12.

"Regardless of all the above figures," said Ivan Watson, manager of the Ram Sale Committee, "I think the most important phase of our sale was the way our growers purchased the rams on our staple certification program. The pens of fine-wool rams having a staple certification of 3-5/8 inches and over for 12 months' basis sold for an average of $92 per head. Those with an average of around 3-1/8 to 3-1/4 sold for an average of $65 per head, and those around 2-7/8, $52 per head. The certification of staple length was based on the stubble growth from first clipping in the spring to the second clipping at sale time. The above statement includes both registered and range pens. Many of the longer staple range pens out-sold the shorter staple registered pens."

San Angelo, Texas, Suffolk Sale, August 15

A total of 644 Suffolks brought an average of slightly over $100 per head at the Suffolk auction conducted by Fields and Johnson. John Bryan of San Angelo and Fort Stockton, bought the top stud, a ram lamb of Western Canadian origin (names of the original breeders are not shown in the sale report) for $700. A stud ewe lamb also of Western Canadian origin brought $190 from George W. Thornton, Austin, Texas.

Altogether, 23 stud rams were sold at an average of $320 per head, and 421 rams in lots of 1 to 12 were sold for an average of approximately $84. The 200 ewes sold averaged $98.70.

Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, August 16

A total of 279 head of sheep, including 14 ewes, sold for $22,990. The 265 rams averaged $85.14, which was $7.68 higher than the 1946 average.

Suffolks, Hampshires, and Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds were in keen demand. The Lincolns and Rambouillets did not move so well in this year's sale. There were 5 pens of Lincolns that did not sell and several pens of Rambouillets that did not move.

Wynn S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah, had the high Rambouillet stud ram, which sold at $200.

Floyd T. Fox, prominent Suffolk breeder from Silverton, Oregon, donated a yearling ram to the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Oregon Wool Growers Association. This ram grossed more than $1,400 for the women's group.

The comparison of the averages made this year and last are shown in the table.

—Victor W. Johnson, Manager

OREGON RAM SALE AVERAGES

Breed	1946 No. Head	1946 Average	1947 No. Head	1947 Average
Suffolks	138	$87.00	129	$108.10
Suffolk-Hampshire	6	50.00	13	100.00
Hampshires	37	40.00	30	70.50
Rambouillets	46	125.00	41	64.27
Lincolns	55	48.00	32	44.92
Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbreds	—	—	20	56.25
TOTAL FOR SALE	282	$77.46	265	$85.14

First Colorado Ram Sale, Denver, August 21

The Colorado Wool Growers Association held its first ram sale this year. Berry Duff, manager of the Sale, in commenting on it says, "It was a buyers' sale. We had some very excellent quality sheep and the prices some of them brought could be considered as bargains to the buyers. However, some of the sheep brought all they were worth. With the exception of one or two consignors, I believe I am correct in making the statement that most of them were pretty well satisfied with what their sheep brought, and we are already making plans for a 1948 sale."

C. W. Dorney of Monte Vista, Colorado, was high man in the sale with his Columbias. Mr. Bob Rogerson of Walden, Colorado, paid the top price in the sale, $325, for a Dorney stud, while Ralph Reeve of Hamilton, Colorado, bought a pen of 5 yearling Columbia range rams, also consigned by Mr. Dorney, for $175 each. Top buyers in the sale were Angus McIntosh of Los Animas, Colorado, who purchased 44 head for a total of $2,480, and E. J. Wagner of Lamar, Colorado, who purchased 47 head for a total of $2,240.

COLORADO RAM SALE AVERAGES

Breed	No. Head	Avg. Price
RAMBOUILLETS:		
Studs	4	$82.50
Range Rams	63	46.19
Average Total Rambouillets Sold	67	48.36
HAMPSHIRES:		
Studs	5	101.00
Range Rams	163	55.40
Average Total Hampshires Sold	168	56.76
SUFFOLKS:		
Studs	6	131.25
Range Rams	80	60.69
Average Total Suffolks Sold	86	65.62
COLUMBIAS:		
Studs	6	206.67
Range Rams	24	117.29
Averages Total Columbias Sold	30	135.17
CORRIEDALES:		
Studs	4	85.00
Range Rams	61	43.52
Average Total Corriedales Sold	65	46.08
COLUMBIA-RAMBOUILLETS	30	51.33
SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRES	44	67.05
TOTAL FOR SALE	490	$61.14

Texas Corriedale Sale, San Angelo, July 25

At the 10th annual Corriedale Sale sponsored by the Texas Corriedale Sheep Breeders' Association and handled by Fields and Johnson, 380 head averaged $55 in comparison with $41.40, the average on 448 head sold in last year's event.

High price was $350 paid by P. F. Fitzgerald of Sabinal, Texas, for a ram consigned by Stanford Brothers, Eldorado, Texas. John Lampmann of Shell, Wyoming, paid $250 for the second high ram which was consigned by Art King, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Mr. Lampmann also purchased the ram lamb which placed first in the show, held in conjunction with the sale, from Vaughn & Wooden, Dixon, California. Price was $120.

Vaughn and Wooden also exhibited the first place ewe which was purchased by D. A. Riley of Fredericksburg for $185, and the second place pen of 5 ram lambs which E. W. Hardgrave of Sanderson bought at $55 each. The first place pen of 5 yearling rams was

sold by Gilbreath Brothers of Monte Vista, Colorado, to Ed Bryson of Voss, Texas, at $125.

San Angelo Ram Sale, San Angelo, July 10

The yearling Rambouillet ram, bred by Dempster Jones of Ozona, brought the top price of $1,100 at the Eleventh Annual San Angelo Ram Sale when Miles Pierce, Ozona ranchman, made the final bid.

The champion ram of the show brought the second high price in the sale when Miss Kay Riley, Millersview, paid $600 for the fine ram bred and exhibited by Lloyd White of Fort Stockton.

The top pen of ten rams bred and consigned by Leo Richardson of Iraan sold for $160 per head to V. B. Diego, Piedras Negras, Mexico. Sr. Diego was the heaviest buyer in the sale.

Marking up a new record for pens, the Nielson Sheep Company of Ephraim, Utah, got $400 per head for a pen of five rams which placed first in the competition. The Peterson Ranch of Brackettville made the purchase.

The reserve champion ram, a two-year-old bred by Clinton Hodges of Sterling City, was purchased by Mrs. Ed. Ratliff of Bronte for $300.

Another high priced ram was that of B. F. Bridges & Son of Bronte who sold for $400 a choice animal to Sonny Noelke, Sr., San Angelo.

The average price for the 437 head of purebred and registered Rambouillet rams which went through the sale was $107.42. The 27 stud rams sold for an average of $293.33.

V. B. Diego and R. A. Bevan who ranch below the Border from Eagle Pass and Del Rio, purchased 44 rams for $5,845. M. Sansom Cattle Company, Paint Rock, bought 21 head for $2,840.

—Texas Sheep & Goat Raiser

Ram Sale at Sydney, Australia

June 9-12, 1947

THE auction sale of rams at Sydney, Australia, this year was a good one also. The Pastoral Review speaks of it as an "extraordinary market." Although the sale opened weak, over 1,016 Merinos brought an average price of $215.16. Last year's average figured at the same rate of exchange ($3.26 per Australian £) was $172 on 996 rams. Top price was $3,765 for a ram sold by the Uardry Stud. This compares with the $2,400 top in 1946. The Bundemar Stud sold the second high Merino at $3,680, while the Haddon Rig Stud sold seven special stud rams at an average of $2,125. The Bundemar Stud also sold thirteen studs at an average of $1,240.

Demand for Corriedales and the British breeds (Border Leicester, Southdown, Dorset Horn, Romney Marsh) was not too strong, and in the case of the latter breeds many offerings were withdrawn. The Corriedale average was approximately $115 on 117 rams. Andrew M. Kerr of Wellwood, New South Wales, in selling one stud Corriedale ram at $1,015 and another at $944, topped the sale. Rams entered by A. M. Carroll Sons, Redbank, New South Wales, and J. F. Guthrie, Bulgandra, New South Wales, also sold at high figures.

300 Columbias Offered

THE 4th National Columbia Show and Sale will be held at Minot, North Dakota, October 13 and 14. This great event will be "the show window" of the breed, when 300 of the finest Columbias that can be produced by the breeders of this new All-American sheep will compete for top honors.

The show will start promptly at 8:30 on the morning of October 13 when the various classes will come under the scrutiny of three judges from widely separated areas, all important sheep raising sections. The trio includes Don McWorter, sheep expert of Yakima, Washington, and two college men, Don Bell of Ohio State, and Burl Winchester, North Dakota State College.

More emphasis will be placed on fleeces this year than ever before, and a feature of this year's show will be a wool demonstration under the direction of Curt Hughes, wool specialist, Montana State College. It is planned to make this feature a competitive event beginning with the 1948 show.

The sale will start at noon on October 14th. Predictions that last year's records will be shattered are general. E. M. Gregory, sales manager, reports that inquiries are coming in from all over the United States, and from points in South America. Columbias shipped to Argentina by J. D. Hooten, Bordulac North Dakota, world's largest breeder of recorded Columbias, have created a sensation in the Southern continent, and there will be bids from Argentina for sheep in this year's Columbia sale.

It might be of interest to recall the Columbia records made in the 1946 sale. The grand champion ram consigned by A. W. Powell, Sisseton, South Dakota, was sold to J. D. Hooten, Bordulac, North Dakota for $2,750, the highest price ever paid for a ram of this breed in a sales ring. This ram was said by Judge Buchanan to be "the greatest ram that's been in a National Columbia show. His fleece is a border-line fleece between quarter and three-eighths blood. He weighed about 240 pounds, and was tremendously thick. He is a strong headed ram, with balance, bone and uniformity of fleece, with great density."

The grand champion ewe brought $1,000, said to be the highest price ever paid for a ewe of any breed. She was bred by Ernest White, pioneer Columbia breeder of Kalispell, Montana, and was sold to E. B. Thompson, Milan, Missouri.

The third high record was set by the average price of $163 paid for the 286 Columbias sold in that 3rd National Columbia Sale.

E. H. Cooley

Suffolk Society Gathering

THE American Suffolk Sheep Society held their annual meeting at the Newhouse Hotel in Salt Lake City on August 24. James Laidlaw of Muldoon, Idaho, was elected president, with Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California, and R. E. Winn, Nephi, Utah, as first and second vice presidents respectively. C. W. Hickman of Moscow, Idaho, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Ralph Pembrook of Big Lake, Texas, was elected to the Board of Directors. Other directors include Dave M. Waddell of Amity, Oregon and Tracy W. Hess, Farmington, Utah.

Howard Vaughn and Tom Patrick of Ilderton, Ontario, Canada, made very interesting reports of their recent trips to Great Britain.

Feedlots Are Food

Now, with the approach of fall, the endless streams of cattle and lambs flow down out of the high summer pastures. Last spring's pigs soon will be on the way to market. The sorting lots and corrals will soon be busy.

In the valleys and plains the feedlots begin to fill. They dam back some of this fall flood of animals . . . You who feed livestock know well how important this is. You realize that it helps avoid periods of glut and scarcity, by stretching out, over months, the time of marketing. You know, too, how such year 'round marketing serves to lessen big "feast-or-famine" price fluctuations. And who should understand better than you how the feedlots of America add millions of pounds to the nation's meat supply?

Feedlots save for the land much of the fertility which the selling of grain crops and hay would take out of the land. For example, you sell a steer that has gained 500 pounds in your feedlot. You are selling off your land only about 12½ pounds of nitrogen, 3 pounds of phosphorus, 1 pound of potash, which his body has absorbed out of your feeds. But suppose you were to sell *as cash crops* the grain and hay which you put into that steer. *Then you would deplete your soil of about seven times as much nitrogen, four times as much phosphorus, and twenty times as much potash.*

Keeping the soil fertile through use of manure from livestock is only one factor in judging whether "feeding" is likely to be a profitable venture. There are many others which are being constantly studied by individuals, colleges, and experiment stations. In every feeding area they are trying out new rations, watching costs, plugging "leaks," developing more efficient feeding techniques. So if *you* are feeding livestock, or are considering it, it may be worth your while to consult your county agent, vocational agriculture teacher, or state agricultural college. Ask them what they have that's new in up-to-the-minute feeding information . . . maybe you'll find some new wrinkle that will lower *your* costs, increase *your* profit possibilities.

Martha Logan's Recipe for
SAUSAGE AND LIMA BEAN CASSEROLE

1 pound pure pork sausage	¼ cup chopped onion
1½ cups dried lima beans (3½ cups cooked)	¼ teaspoon dry mustard
3 cups hot water	1 teaspoon salt
	½ cup tomato juice

Soak beans in hot water for 8 to 10 hours. Simmer beans about 1½ hours in the same water in which they were soaked. Brown half of the sausage and the onion, stirring lightly. Drain off excess fat. Combine cooked beans, browned sausage, onion, mustard, and salt. Place in a one-quart casserole. Make ten small balls from remaining sausage meat. Place on top of hot bean mixture. Pour tomato juice over beans. Bake in a covered casserole in a slow oven (325° F.) for 45 minutes. Uncover. Bake 15 minutes longer to brown sausage. (6 to 8 servings)

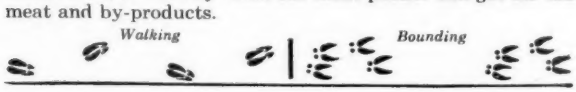
Track Down the Facts



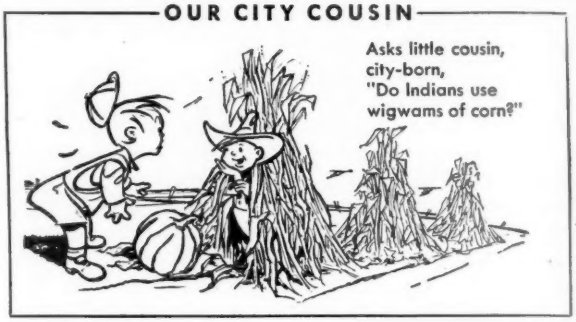
If you ever see tracks like this in the snow, dust, or mud, you'll know there's been a white-tailed deer around. An experienced hunter can tell from the tracks how long since they were made, the approximate size of the deer, and whether it was in full flight or quietly going about its business.

Deer tracking is considerably out of our line here at Swift & Company. But we do have a staff of trained fact hunters. Their job is to track down the facts which control our business operations. They study the U. S. Department of Agriculture figures on livestock supplies. They "track down," too, the *demand* for meat . . . what weights and grades housewives everywhere are asking for . . . what cuts they prefer.

Our "fact trackers" know full well that the price of livestock is determined by what the meat packer can get for the meat and by-products.



OUR CITY COUSIN



WINTER FEEDING AFFECTS SUMMER GAINS

Summer gains made by yearling steers on grass vary with the amount of gain made during the previous winter, according to new data reported by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

The experiments conducted by the Department of Animal Husbandry there were designed to find an answer to this question, "How much should calves gain during the winter months in order to make the best use of grass the following summer?"

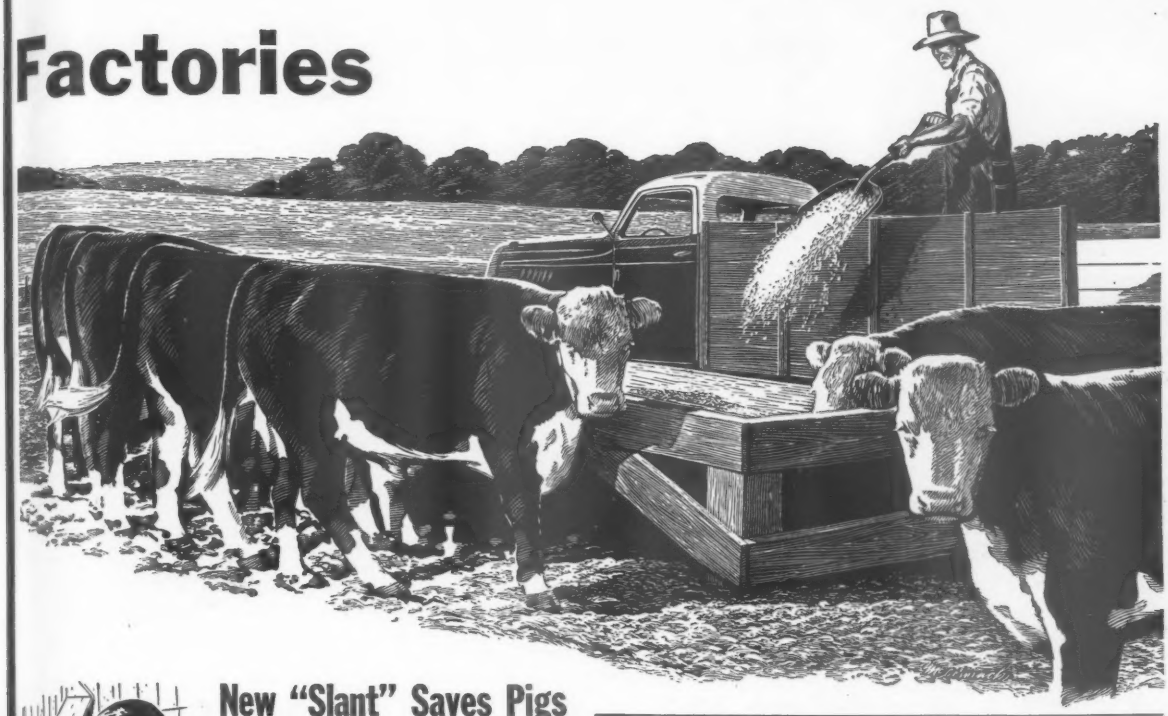
Six lots of choice calves were used in the test. They were fed to gain at three different rates—high (1.3 pounds per head daily); medium (about 1 pound per head daily), and low (about ½ to ¾ of a pound per head daily).

The report of the experiments indicates: (1) that steer calves which gained at the medium to low rates made the most economical use of grass during the early part of the grazing season; (2) that combined profits from wintering and early-season grazing were in favor of the lots wintered at medium and low rates of gain; (3) that, of four lots of steers which were *continued* on grass during late summer and early fall, the ones which had been fed at the lowest rate of winter gain (.69 pounds per head daily) continued to make the *greatest* gain on grass; (4) that there is definite evidence that calves wintered on grass and cake to gain ½ to ¾ of a pound a day will produce desirable feeder yearlings at a greater profit than those which gain from 1 to 1½ pounds per day in winter.

This interesting experiment is reported in detail in Oklahoma A. & M. College (Stillwater), Miscellaneous Publication No. MP-11.

Swift & Company UNION STOCK YARDS CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Factories





New "Slant" Saves Pigs

Farrowing pens with sloping floors are the answer to clumsy sows that step or lie on baby pigs. The slant of the floor takes advantage of the natural tendency of sows to lie with their backs uphill, while the tiny baby pigs tumble downhill safely out of her way. Used extensively in Kentucky, sloping floors have cut baby pig losses to *only one out of thirty*, according to W. P. Garrigus of the University of Kentucky. He writes:

"Crushing or crippling by brood sows is the chief cause of pig losses. Normally, one out of every five new-born pigs is doomed to be mashed or severely crippled by clumsy, awkward brood sows the first day or so after farrowing. This loss to the swine industry adds up to a staggering total. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, each pig killed at farrowing represents a loss of 140 pounds of the feed consumed by the sow during the gestation and suckling periods. Figuring two pigs killed to the litter, this loss in one year alone, 1944, cost hog men 75 million dollars.

"Very little of this tremendous loss needs to be tolerated. Three years of experimentation and observation of herd tests in Kentucky show that sows farrowing on sloping floors raised from one to four pigs more than when they farrowed on level floors. On 49 Kentucky farms where records have been kept, with 385 litters, an average of only one pig out of 30 farrowed has been crushed on sloping floors."

The College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., has detailed information on sloping floors for farrowing pens, instructions for building, etc.



Soda Bill Sez:

. . . it doesn't take much of a horse to pull a load downhill.

How many Meat Packers?



Here's an interesting thing to note. There is, on an average, more than 1,000 miles between the point where livestock is raised and the point where the meat products are eaten. Largely because of this 1,000-mile gap, national meat packers came into being.

The small meat packers buy livestock locally, slaughter and sell meat in the territory surrounding their plants. In addition to this service, nation-wide organizations are equipped to do another big job—and do it economically. They perform the service of moving dressed meat the long distances from areas of production to large consuming areas where relatively little livestock is produced. These areas of great meat *consumption* and small meat *production* depend upon nationwide meat packers, like Swift & Company, for a large part of their meat products. *Livestock-producing* areas also depend on the large meat packers, as an outlet for the livestock their immediate market cannot consume.

Most livestock producers market their livestock at only one market. So they come in contact with only a few livestock buyers. Dealing with such a small number of firms leads farmers and ranchers, naturally enough, to the thought that there is only a small number of meat packers in the United States. Actually, according to the latest figures available, there are approximately 4,000 meat packers and about 22,500 other commercial slaughterers of livestock. Some slaughter millions of head per year. Others kill thousands of head annually, and still others only hundreds.

F. M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS

Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years—and Years to Your Life



Fall wool fashion features distributed by the American Wool Council, and used by the New York Times, Newspaper Enterprise Association, and Fabric and Fashion News Service which reaches 164 newspapers.

Wool—The Fashion Watchword of the Nation

DURING the last month of summer the American Wool Council turns sharp attention to fall and winter wool fashions. Fashion projects, including photographs and news releases done earlier in the summer, are carefully reviewed. Advance style notes and predictions are weighed against what women are actually buying in department stores of the Nation. Truly representative style detail is segregated from fashion's fads and foibles.

This round-up provides a solid basis for fall releases spotlighting new trends in wool colors and textures, as well as the best in dressmaker detail and line. Outstanding examples of "first of the season's" woolen and worsted apparel are selected and photographed.

This August the Council's Fashion Department is even busier than usual. Never since its inception has there been such a radical change in style note, such a wealth of wonderful new woolen and worsted fabrics, such a prime opportunity for wool promotion in conjunction with fashion.

Wondrously fluid cuts of wool cascade from shoulder to lowered hemline in the new flare-back coats; snug shoulder lines accentuate the graceful fullness in 1947's wool skirts; pleats are back with unprecedented charm. Smoothly padded hiplines, unpadded shoulders, and the elegance of "unbroken lines" contribute materially toward changing the entire "look" of America's fashion, and to focusing attention on the beauty of the fabric. Beyond a doubt the dramatic and newsworthy "1947 silhouette" is an accepted reality, and its best interpretations are in wool.

It is this last fact that is of signal importance to the American Wool Council, an organization dedicated to lively and forceful promotion of wool. Not only "distinctive" line is important in this season's new styles; fabric is also receiving its just deserts.

Without beauty of fabric, "high fashion" detail is lost, and the Council is taking care that the nation's readers are reminded of it. With its stories of the new hemline, etc., the Council headlines as fashionably first the "big news" of today's lustrous virgin wool broadcloth, velours, duvetynes, fleeces, worsteds and the classic flannel.

Highly selective photographic and newswriting projects now being released by the Council round out the best in fabric news with the highlights of distinctive fashion. From New York City to Eldorado, Texas, and Seattle, Washington, readers are learning that "best of all, is the new variety of 1947 wool fabrics." While the Council's stories point out these new trends of line, color and texture, the accompanying photographs show what measure of drama and beauty are achieved by designer skill—and fine wool.

Pictures and fashion facts released are checked for three points: reader appeal, accuracy and promotion value. If they pass this test, then and only then are they released to newspaper syndicates and magazines.

Pictures and fashion facts released by the Council are conceived and executed to excel in three points: accuracy, reader interest and promotional value. Although "fashion-following" is only one of the Council's many and varied springboards for projecting the merits of domestic wool—its fashion facts are thought up to date and carefully acquired.

They are results of careful study into all the intricacies of the fashion field —presentations at pre-season fashion showings, buyers' reactions, experts' opinions, and finally the reaction of the consumer herself. During the early part of the summer lengthy notes and predictions are written and filed. Later, during showings, spot stories are released depicting style forecasts and in-

(*Continued on page* 38)

Foreign Wool Monopoly Creates Acute Shortage

Director Ackerman's Report to the American Wool Council

NOT only the United States but the entire world faces an acute shortage of fine wools during the rest of this year and into 1948 as a result of the continued liquidation of the American wool growing industry under pressure of lower cost wool.

The result to date has been an average increase of 51 percent in the type of fine wools demanded by the American market and prospects indicate a further price rise when the short Australian 1947-48 wool clip auctions begin in September. The only source of supply for American manufacturers today is the critically short domestic clip of some 250 million pounds, and the American stockpile held by the Commodity Credit Corporation, for an industry consuming wool at the rate of a billion pounds annually. The stockpile has already been "picked over" and the desirable wools sold.

The principal reason for the shortage is that the British wool growing Dominions, and particularly Australia, through unrestricted lower cost wool imports, have established a monopoly in the American market and are now unable to meet American and world demands. The United States has increased its use of wool 70 percent since 1939, and has increased its imports by 435 percent. Australia's wool clip is down 25 per cent since 1942, through the loss of between 30 to 40 million sheep as the result of droughts.

Nation Was Second Largest Wool Producer

The United States in pre-war times was the second largest fine wool producer in the world, ranking next to Australia. This country produced between 400 and 450 million pounds of wool and consumed on an average of 600 million pounds, importing the difference between production and consumption. This large, stable American wool production accomplished two fundamentally important results:

(a) It acted as a brake on world prices for fine wools for which the Nation is the greatest single market, because when foreign wools rose above a certain price, wool growers increased their production and American mills bought more domestic wool; and

(b) The presence of an immediately available supply of domestic wools and adequate inventories enabled the American wool textile industry to become the most technically efficient in the world, which in 1946 produced more yardage than any other country, valued at more than $1,250,000,000. Per capita, this country has become one of the largest, if not the largest, users of wool.

As a corollary to the existence of a great American wool textile industry, this country was able to develop the ready-to-wear apparel industries, which have no counterpart anywhere. Thus, despite higher costs of wool, higher costs of wool textile production and garment manufacture, the American public for the past twenty-five years has been able to buy ready-to-wear clothing which, quality for quality, is cheaper than in any other country.

The American wool growing industry is now in a process of liquidation, having declined 40 per cent since 1942.

Australia, with a 1947-48 clip estimated at not more than 925 million pounds, of which not more than 65 to 70 per cent is suitable for American requirements, cannot meet full American requirements, plus urgent needs of Continental Europe and the United Kingdom and Australia's own subsidized wool textile industry. The constantly advancing prices for fine wools have already had serious repercussions on the established prices for British utility fabrics and fabrics for exports. In an effort to overcome higher costs and shortage of labor and power, the British are financing and helping to operate woolen mills in Czechoslovakia, France, Belgium, Germany and Italy, using the products in yarns, tops and fabrics for their own domestic market and for exports. This activity, part of the British export plan of "exporting for survival," is creating new demands for fine wools of which none of the mills have any appreciable surpluses.

Demand for wool by American manufacturers in 1948 will not fall below 900 million pounds and is likely to exceed that amount, barring the actual onset of the much-discussed, and now discredited, depression or recession. Our present economy, with total employment and the highest wages in our history, has created a hitherto unrealized market for clothing.

A movement has been begun to wean the American public away from the textures and weights of fabrics which they have traditionally preferred and to condition them to woolen types of tweeds, cheviots and other so-called 'soft' goods. This would provide a market for the crossbred wools of which the British Dominions still have a large stockpile and for which they are urgently seeking a market. While such a program may gain some headway, there is little, if any, likelihood of changing American preferences for certain textures.

The danger is that if the American public cannot obtain the textures and types of fabrics it prefers in wool, it will seek them in other fibers, or in blends of wool and synthetic fibers.

The present high prices for domestic wool and the eager scurry by dealers and manufacturers to purchase it is due to the inability to buy foreign wools of like quality. Unfortunately, it is impossible for wool growers to know if this sudden reversal from having no market at all to being a sole source of supply is an emergency situation or if it represents a permanent trend. Until that is determined, the foreign wool monopoly will continue, fine wool remain unnecessarily short in supply and high in price, and the American wool growing industry will continue its liquidation.

Wool Shrink Processes

Proposals for Trade Rules Considered

ABOUT 100 producers, manufacturers, testing laboratories, chemical firms, and others met with Henry Miller, director of Fair Trade Practice of the Federal Trade Commission, on August 5 to consider a proposal advanced by the American Wool Council that fair trade rules be established on shrink-proof processes on wool. Representation from the War Department, U. S. National Bureau of Standards, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, and from the Australian Embassy indicated the importance of the meeting.

At the suggestion of Mr. Miller, subcommittees will be appointed from the

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Lighten your herding problems with a well-trained

BORDER COLLIE

(Note: This month we are starting a new directory in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. Here is a real opportunity for breeders of Border Collies to keep their names before 8,500 sheep growers—many of whom are potential customers for good dogs. The cost—ONLY $12 for 12 issues.)

SHEEP DOG DIRECTORY

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LOCKWOOD, JOHN,
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BORDER COLLIE SHEEP DOGS FOR SALE

in these critical times of labor shortage, this dog will do the work of two men herding, gathering, driving sheep and goats!



DIAMOND BAR RANCH
ROCKSPRINGS, TEXAS

various groups concerned, to assist the F. T. C. in drafting proposed rules and making arrangements for the trade practice conference.

The need for setting up trade practices was explained at the August meeting by Director Ackerman of the American Wool Council.

"The interest and activity in the promotion and usage of shrinkage control by treating wool, wool top, yarns, and wool cloth is increasing constantly," Mr. Ackerman stated. "At least 36 different processes are being offered and promoted with the avowed purpose of making wool in its various forms shrink-resistant and washable in varying degrees."

Mr. Ackerman cited the fact that in some instances exaggerated claims are being made on behalf of some of the processes. "In too many instances," he declared, "the imagination of the copywriter has outdistanced the sober results of the technician. As a result, manufacturers, retail merchants and the public have become confused."

He particularly objected to the use of the word "shrinkproof," as up to the present time the absolute shrinkproofing of wool has not been developed. Processes used up to this time, he declared, merely control the shrink in wool and its products.

While representatives of some plants and mills took exception to Mr. Ackerman's statement that no absolute shrinkproof process had yet been developed, there was agreement that the problem was a very complex one. Dr. Stephen J. Kennedy, research director for Textiles, Clothing and Footwear in the Office of the Quartermaster General, said that this was very definitely made clear from the special research conducted in 1943 by the Quartermaster General's Office. This project showed that the solution for one item was not necessarily the solution for another. It would be most disheartening for consumers, he further stated, to inform them that an item was shrinkproof when, in fact, it had to be handwashed in lukewarm water or the shrinkproofing was not a permanent one. Dr. Kennedy, therefore, advised the use of very definite terms instead of general statements about the shrinkproof qualities of fabrics or garments.

Some time, no doubt, will be required to smooth out all of the rough spots governing the shrinkproof process, but the movement has been started, due to the American Wool Council.

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WITH REDUCTION GEAR

5 H.P.—1750 R.P.M. Excellent for Irrigation. Reduced to 31 R.P.M. 3 phase, 60 cycle—220-440
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CHOICE SELECTION NOW AVAILABLE

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It's American to want something better. Particular breeders choose

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NATIONAL SUFFOLK SHEEP ASSOCIATION
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HOOTEN STOCK FARM, Bordulac, No. Dakota

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Corriedale Sheep



Yes, the records prove it! **Corriedales** give you more meat, more high-quality wool—are hardier, longer-lived, more prolific and thrive under less care. From north to south—from east to west, **Corriedale** is the ideal breed for farm or ranch. They pay their own way and big dividends too. If you want the best, then you want **Corriedale**—the preferred Dual-Purpose breed.

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You'll like Corriedale Sheep

Fredric S. Hultz, Secretary
AMERICAN CORRIEDALE ASS'N, INC.
1007 Sheridan St. LARAMIE, WYO.

Wool Market Matters

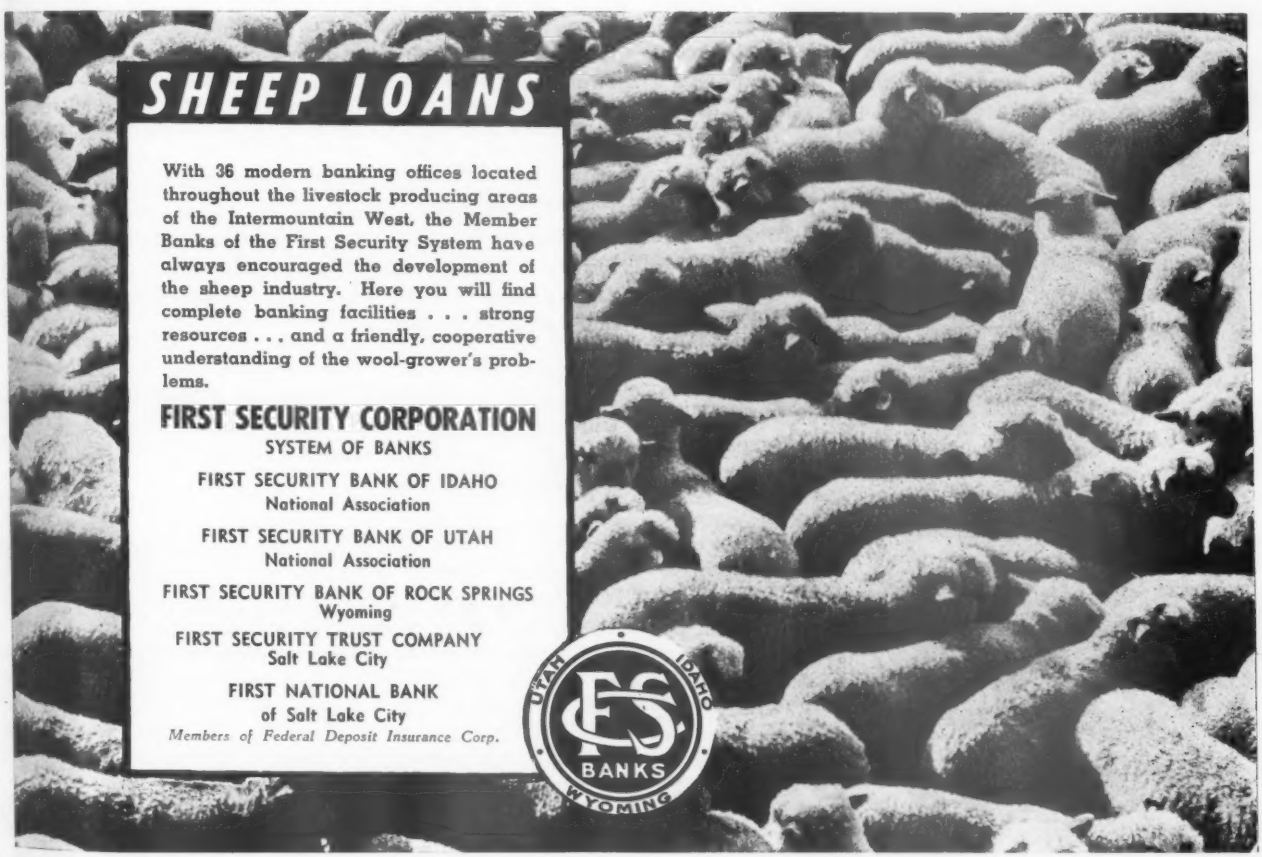
THE Department of Agriculture renewed its purchasing of the domestic wool clip on August 15, 1947, to comply with S. 1498, the Wool Act of 1947, which the President signed on August 5. Only wools to which the producer still holds title are eligible for handling under the program. Of course, if any producer likes to do so, he may sell his wools directly to dealers, but it is believed that from here on in most of the wools will go through Commodity Credit Corporation channels. The prices to be paid for wools under the government program should average the same as in 1946. As stated in the August Wool Grower, some adjustment in the previous price schedule set up for the purchase of domestic wools has been necessary to take care of increased handling charges.

Complaints that appraisers were misinterpreting instructions on the classification of some types of wools and on discounts, and that the values placed on such wools were below 1946 levels arose in some areas immediately after the resumption of the purchase program, but when the attention of F. D. Cronin, chief, Wool Division, Production & Marketing Administration, was called to this fact by the officers of the National Wool Growers Association, the situation was immediately righted.

On August 5th the Department of Agriculture announced that in line with the continued active demand for fine wools it was increasing the selling price of its wools of that type from one to two cents a pound; for example, the selling price of staple fine Territory graded wool was increased from $1.23 to $1.25 per clean pound. Selling prices on other types of wool were unchanged. While under the new law the wools held by the Commodity Credit Corporation may now be sold at a loss, the recent increase in the selling price of fine wools apparently gives notice of the intention of the Department of Agriculture to keep this loss as low as possible; in other words, it expects to get for its wools all that the market will bring.

While direct sales of domestic wools slowed down with the renewal of the Government purchase program, the review of the Boston wool market issued on August 29th by the Livestock Branch of P. & M. A. reports a sharp pickup in trading in domestic wools in that area. "Buyers," the report states, "who had been waiting for the opening of auctions in Australia next Monday (September 1) to determine whether they would find it more advantageous to purchase domestic wools or Australian wools came to the conclusion that competition would make Australian wool more expensive. Early in the week some of the better privately held fine, good staple wools were purchased. This demand grew and at the close of the week some houses reported having sold all their offerings of fine wools of aver-

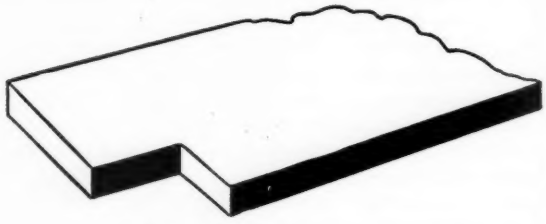
(*Continued on page* 29)



UNION PACIFIC

TREASURE MAP OF INDUSTRY

Nebraska*



* *One of a series of advertisements based on industrial opportunities in the states served by the Union Pacific Railroad.*

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- NO SALES OR INCOME TAX

Industries engaged in the packing or processing of farm products find Nebraska a rich source of raw materials. Corn, grains, sugar beets, potatoes and other vegetables are grown in abundance.

Omaha is a leading meat packing and poultry processing center. It frequently leads the nation in livestock receipts, is located in the world's largest butter producing area, and houses the nation's second largest industrial alcohol plant.

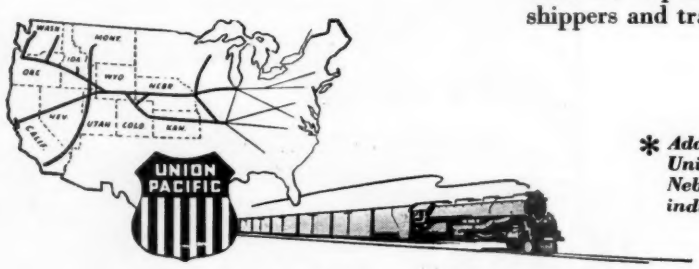
In addition to agricultural activity, there is diversified industrial manufacturing such as farm machinery, air conditioning equipment, fabricated steel, brick and tile.

Nebraska has large mineral deposits; gypsum, salt, potash, sand, gravel, stone, etc. Natural gas, petroleum and coal are readily available.

Of particular interest to industry is Nebraska's "pay-as-you-go" policy; no state sales, income or luxury taxes. It is a good place to work and live.

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* *Address Industrial Department, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha 2, Nebr., for information regarding industrial sites.*

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE STRATEGIC MIDDLE ROUTE

Wool Market

(*Continued from page* 27)

age staple or better. Included in the sales were wools which are to be graded. Although the activity was still centered in fine and half-blood, well grown staple wools, increasing interest was shown in three-eighths and quarter-blood Territory wools. A few small sales were made of privately owned, mixed three-eighths and quarter-blood fleece wools. Offerings of these privately held medium fleece wools, although up considerable from their lows established in July, are still several cents, clean basis, below selling prices of similar Commodity Credit Corporation wools."

The prices at which domestic fine wools are being offered and prospective seller's appraisals of their value differ on the basis of shrinkage estimates. Good staple Territory wools held by dealers were being offered around the middle of August at $1.30 to $1.33 per clean pound. Buyers are estimating the shrinkage at two to three percent higher than the holders of the wool, and on that basis figured the price of such offerings at $1.36 to $1.40.

If the estimate of outright sales during the interim between April 15 and August 15, 1947, is 75 million pounds, it is believed that the C.C.C. will handle only between 200 and 240 million pounds of 1947 wool. As of July 31, 1947, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported that the Commodity Credit Corporation held a total of 398,346,000 pounds of shorn and pulled wool. On that date it had sold 93 percent of the wool taken under the 1943 program, 88 percent of the 1944 wools, 61 percent of the 1945 wools, 44 percent of the wools handled under the 1946 program which includes those taken up to April 15th this year, or 70 percent of all wools handled by it since the inception of the program.

Apparel Wool Stocks

As of August 1st this year, stocks of apparel wools in the United States were estimated at 1,002,000,000 greasy pounds, or the equivalent of 475,000,000 scoured pounds, as against 1,144,000,000 greasy pounds or 554,000,000 scoured pounds, on the same date last year. In percentages the difference between the two years is 12 percent on a greasy basis and 14 on the scoured basis.

The reduction is principally due to a decline in imports during the first seven months of 1947. These comparative import figures are interesting. In 1945 the net imports to August 1st totaled 452 million greasy pounds, in the same period in 1946 the total was 645 million pounds, and in the first seven months of 1947 the net imports amounted to 367 million pounds.

The Outlook

Tariff negotiations continue as a disturbing element in the domestic market. Reports have been current during the past month that a 25 percent cut in the 34-cent wool tariff has been offered Australia, but no formal announcement has been made of that country's acceptance of the offer.

While the continued upward swing of prices and possible consumer resistance are considered by some experts as a probable bearish factor in the market for the future, supply and demand conditions, in the opinion of others, warrant an optimistic outlook. Here at home consumer demand about equals production and prevents accumulation of inventories. A similar situation is said to exist in other parts of the world. It will be recalled that wool experts of the United Kingdom at the end of the war thought it would take twelve to thirteen years to feed their surplus wools into the market. Now after only two years of that period over half of its stockpile has been marketed. True, some market observers claim that actually this reduction only means a distribution of the wools; that is, instead of this wool being held in wool producing countries, it is now held in countries of insufficient or no wool production. How large the wool inventories of such countries are, is not known exactly. Some say they are about normal while others claim they are higher than in prewar years. Of course it is known that eight of the countries that do not raise enough wool to supply their needs (United States, United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy Poland and Czechoslovakia) imported a lot of wool in 1946. In fact they took 2,400,000,000 pounds or 41 percent more than they did on the average from 1934 through 1938 (U. S. D. A. figures). The biggest increase in imports, of course, was in the United States—430 percent—but government reports of stocks of apparel wools on hand at the end of July this year indicate that most of it has gone into consumption.

Much interest, of course, attaches to

(*Continued on page* 44)

PRICES ADVANCE AT AUSTRALIAN AUCTIONS

At the opening of the auctions in Sydney, Australia, on September 1, the first lots of 64s wool offered brought 25 to 30 percent over the prices paid at the closing auctions last June. While major quantity better wools will be offered at later auctions, this is indication of acutely tight world situation in fine wools.



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Start an all-out attack on coyotes with a quantity of Newhouse Safety Coyote Killers. Every additional gun you set increases protection for your livestock.

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Please send (*express collect*) Newhouse Safety Coyote Killers as checked below. I am enclosing $.....

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Extra guns, cartridges and bait sold separately.

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We carry a complete stock of NEWHOUSE COYOTE KILLER; also NEWHOUSE and VICTOR TRAPS.

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Lamb Market Affairs

Public Market Prices
Week Ending August 9th

ALTHOUGH marketings increased only slightly over the previous week, there was a down-turn in spring lamb prices of as much as $1 at various markets. Most Good and Choice native and western spring slaughter lambs sold from $23 to $25, although Good and Choice spring lambs topped at $26 at Denver, selling at $25.50 down, at the close. On the Ogden market Idaho's brought $25, but after the market break they sold downward from $24.25. Medium and Good slaughter spring lambs sold on the markets from $19 to $24. Most Medium and Good old crop shorn lambs and yearlings sold from $16 to $18.50 with a few loads of top Good and Choice at $20 to $21. At St. Joseph ten loads of Medium to Good yearlings weighing 85 to 95 pounds brought $17.75. Good and Choice slaughter ewes sold on the markets from $7.50 to $10 with lower grades downward to $4. Good and Choice native Dakota and Washington spring feeding lambs sold on the markets from $19 to $22.50. Several loads of Washington feeding lambs at South St. Paul sold up to $22.50. Yearling breeding ewes brought $15.50 to $19 with two and three-year-olds at $11 to $13, and solid mouths up to $11 per head.

Week Ending August 16th

Marketings continued to decline with salable receipts at twelve principal stockyards of 123,600 head, or approximately 5,000 under the previous week and 58,400 below the same week a year ago which of course shows the liquidation trend. The slaughter lamb price paid was uneven. At Chicago and most river market prices were steady to 50 cents higher and the Fort Worth market was up about $1. At some Corn Belt markets and at Ogden and Denver, prices dropped from 25 cents to $1. At Denver, Good and Choice Colorado spring lambs sold up to $25. At South St. Paul, Washington and Idaho spring lambs sold at $24.75. At Ogden, Idaho and Oregon spring lambs went for slaughter from $23.25 to $24.25. Good and Choice Colorados at Omaha sold at $24 with Wyoming lambs on that market at $23.75. Good and Choice natives sold at $24.75 at Chicago. Most Medium and Good spring lambs sold from $19 to $22.50 on various markets, with cull and common kinds at $10 to $18. Good and Choice yearling wethers brought $17 to $19.50 with comparable grades of slaughter ewes at $7.75 to $10. Good and Choice western range feeding lambs sold at $20.50 to $22.25. Yearling breeding ewes brought $15.50 to $19 per head.

Week Ending August 23rd

Even though receipts in the aggregate at 12 principal markets decreased compared with the previous week, slaughter lamb prices showed a decline of 50 cents to $1.25, attributed by some interests to hot weather which depressed the dressed lamb and mutton trade. Supplies have certainly not been heavy enough to depress the market at any time this year, with lamb production at the lowest point since 1925. At Chicago where the supply consisted of native spring lambs, Good and Choice kinds sold from $23 to $24.35. At Omaha three decks of Good and Choice 79- to 80-pound Wyoming slaughter spring lambs brought $24, the week's top at that market. At Denver strictly Good and Choice lambs sold up to $25.40 during the week although the closing top after price breaks at most markets was $24.75. Numerous carloads of Good and Choice range spring lambs sold at Ogden from $22.50 to $24.25. At Fort Worth, Medium and Good slaughter spring lambs sold during the week from $19 to $23. Strictly good kinds were lacking on that market. On the South San Francisco market the top on Choice spring lambs was $23. Good and Choice ewes sold on various markets mostly from $8 to $9, although some sold up to $10 in Chicago. Western spring feeding lambs brought as high as $22.60. At Omaha two loads of Good and Choice 64-pound Wyoming feeding lambs brought $22. A limited supply of good feeders at Denver ranging from 62 to 88 pounds sold from $20 to $20.75. At Ogden a few loads of fleshy feeders brought $22 with others at $21.50 to $21.75 and straight feeders $21 to $21.25. Yearling breeding ewes sold at $14 to $18.50 per head.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1947	1946
Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter, First Seven Months	9,336,000	12,128,000
Week Ended	August 23	August 24
Slaughter at 32 Centers	258,656	226,999
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Good and Choice	$23.54	19.08
Medium and Good	21.05	16.48
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Choice, 30-40 pounds	46.60	42.80
Good, 30-40 pounds	45.10	40.90
Commercial, All Weights	40.70	32.20

Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered—July

Average live weight (pounds)	88.1	87.0
Average yield (per cent)	47.3	45.8
Average cost per 100 lbs. to packers ($)	20.11	14.35

Federally Inspected Slaughter—July

Cattle	1,274,000	1,239,000
Calves	656,000	542,000
Hogs	3,455,000	3,863,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,280,000	1,783,000

Week Ending August 30th

The first sizable shipment of western spring lambs appearing on the Chicago market this year, twelve carloads from Washington, arrived there the last week of August. These weighed 95 to 102 pounds and brought the week's top of $24.50. At Omaha, Good and Choice native spring lambs sold from $22.25 to $23.25. Very few western springers were on sale there. Strictly Good and Choice springers at Denver topped during the week at $24, with other Good and Choice kinds at $23.25 to $23.75. At Ogden, Good and Choice 97-pound Idaho slaughter lambs sold at $24 straight. Bulk of the Good to Choice Idaho and Utah slaughter lambs in load lots sold there during the week at $23 to $23.50. At Omaha Good and Choice 72- to 78-pound Wyoming feeding lambs brought $21.75 to $22. At Denver Good and Choice feeding lambs sold from $20 to $21. At Ogden Good to Choice Idaho blackface feeding lambs brought $21.-75 to $22. Six loads of Good Oregon and Utah whiteface feeding lambs sold there at $20. Good and Choice slaughter ewes sold on various markets from $7.50 to $9.

E. E. M.

The 1947 Lamb Crop

THE 1947 lamb crop in the 13 western range States is 11 percent below that for 1946, 18 percent under the 1945 crop, and the smallest since 1925. For the Nation as a whole, the crop this year is also the smallest since 1925, but only 9 percent below last year's and 17 percent below that for 1945, according to estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics released on July 1, 1947. When compared with the 10-year average (1936-1945), U. S. lamb production this year is 26 percent short.

In numbers, the western crop this year is figured at 14,814,000, as compared with 16,587,000 last year and 18,099,000 in 1945. That for the entire United States is set at 22,369,000 as against 24,697,000 last year and 27,042,-000 in 1945.

In the 35 native lamb States, the 1947 lamb crop is estimated as 7,555,000 head, or 7 percent less than the 8,110,000 lambs produced in 1946.

The table gives the details for the 13 western States and totals for the 35 native States and the Nation as a whole.

For 1947, the Texas lamb crop, reported as 25 percent of the western crop and about 17 percent of the Nation's total lamb production, is 17 percent smaller than a year ago.

Although lamb percentages, based on the estimated number of breeding ewes on January 1, 1947, and not on the number at lambing time, are slightly under those of 1946, the major factor, of course, in the decrease in lamb production is the 10 percent reduction in the breeding ewes the past year.

The continued reduction in sheep inventories, says the B.A.E., has resulted in a 28-year record low number of breeding ewes in New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. In Montana numbers are lowest since 1921; in California, since 1922; in Wyoming since 1924; in Colorado, since 1927; in South Dakota, since 1930; and in Texas since 1937. The holding of ewe lambs in 1946 over the Nation as a whole was below replacement needs to maintain even the reduced inventories of breeding ewes. Lambing percentages were higher than 1946 in Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and South Dakota, and the same as last year in Nevada. In Montana and Colorado, there was a 1-point drop; in California, a 2-point drop;

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SIOUX CITY-- HOME MARKET FOR THE GREAT NORTHWEST

and in Texas, a 6-point drop from the high percentages of 1946.

Excluding Texas, the late lamb crop in the other western States is about 8 percent smaller than in 1946 and 16 percent smaller than in 1945. The late lamb crop has developed better than usual, with good range feed conditions except in parts of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. In those areas, some relief was brought by July rains.

The early lamb crop—that is, lambs marketed before August 1—which is estimated as about 20 percent of the entire western crop, was about 9 percent smaller than in 1946. Considerable decrease occurred in the number of strictly early lambs in California and Arizona, while in Idaho, Oregon and Washington, there was a small reduction in numbers although percentages were high. In Texas, the early lamb crop was reduced by unfavorable weather. Otherwise, early lambs generally developed well.

There was an increased movement of early lambs from California and Arizona to eastern outlets, accompanied by a corresponding decrease in California slaughter supply. The northwestern lambs made very good weights and finish. The marketings of early Texas lambs and yearlings to the end of July 1947, were smaller than in 1946.

The estimate of the 1947 lamb crop is based upon reports of sheep producers whose flocks on January 1, 1947, contained about 2.3 million breeding ewes (including ewe lambs). This number is about 8 percent of the estimated total number of ewes. For the native sheep States, the reports were obtained by the rural mail carriers in cooperation with the Post Office Department. For the western sheep States, they were obtained by mail from owners of both range and farm flocks.

Statistics by States, Divisions, and the United States—1945, 1946, and 1947

(All Numbers in Thousands; that is, add 000)

State	Breeding Ewes, 1 Year Old and Over, January 1 Thousands			LAMB CROP DOCKED					
				Percent of Ewes January 1			Thousands		
	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947
Arizona*	404	379	348	80	77	80	325	291	278
California	2,021	1,698	1,613	91	93	91	1,839	1,579	1,468
Colorado	1,373	1,263	1,162	88	95	94	1,208	1,200	1,092
Idaho	1,178	1,041	979	104	106	110	1,225	1,103	1,077
Montana	2,411	1,978	1,662	81	86	85	1,953	1,701	1,413
Nevada	474	441	423	75	85	85	356	375	360
New Mexico*	1,475	1,284	1,164	68	71	77	1,001	907	891
Oregon	886	744	670	89	94	96	789	699	643
South Dakota	1,229	959	760	84	92	93	1,030	880	705
Texas	6,585	6,124	5,517	76	74	68	5,005	4,532	3,752
Utah	1,470	1,426	1,312	77	83	84	1,132	1,184	1,102
Washington	349	321	292	110	106	110	384	340	321
Wyoming	2,405	2,164	2,014	77	83	85	1,852	1,796	1,712
TOTAL 13 Western States	22,260	19,822	17,916	81.3	83.7	82.7	18,099	16,587	14,814
TOTAL 35 Native States	9,020	7,858	7,424	99.1	103.2	101.8	8,943	8,110	7,555
U. S. Total	31,280	27,680	25,340	86	89	88	27,042	24,697	22,369

*Includes Indian-owned sheep in New Mexico and Arizona

DEMAND FOR MEAT

THE per capita consumption of meat in the United States has varied from year to year with a high of 163 pounds in 1908 and a low of 116 pounds in 1935. Obviously it would be helpful to livestock producers if it could be determined just how much meat the consuming public wants and is willing to pay a reasonable price to get.

It does not seem probable, however, that an exact and stable figure exists. Demand varies from time to time and an amount of meat which might be adequate at one time might be too much or too little at another time.

Research reveals there is a close association between the total amount of money which people receive (the national income) and the amount of money which they will pay for meat. On an average they will spend for meat about 5 to 6% of their income. The percentage is highest in years of low income—when most of their money has to be spent for essentials—and lowest in years of high income when luxuries get a larger portion. In 1941—before rationing and ceiling prices interfered with freedom of markets—the national income was approximately 97 billion dollars and people spent 5.7% of their income for meat. In 1908 when their income was only about 20 billion dollars they spent 6.75% for meat. Of course the 5.7% in 1941 meant very much larger expenditures in actual dollars than did the 6.75% in 1908 but because of the huge variations in national income the percentage comparison gives the best indication of what to expect.

A study of the past makes it evident that the livestock and meat industry—producers, packers and retailers—can do themselves the most good by cooperating actively and effectively, first in promoting greater appreciation of the importance of meat in the diet, and second, in building good will for themselves and their product. The advertising done by the retailers and meat packers is directed toward the first objective. The second objective depends on the degree of understanding, respect and cooperation existing among the retailers, packers and producers. No one of them can continuously benefit at the expense of others. If one benefits, all benefit. They are like three men in a boat.

E. A. Eastwood

Chairman of the Board

ARMOUR and Company

Progress In Core Sampling

(*Continued on page* 10)

outfit is smaller, lighter, and runs with a lower power motor. It is somewhat easier and quicker to use than the 1-inch mouth, 2-inch barrel coring tube. The untwisted, unknotted samples it draws are more attractive. However, it has the disadvantage of greater mechanical complexity, and at present the feeling is that it might be better to accept the 1-inch mouth, 2-inch barrel coring tube for routine operations.

The following advantages are obtained by using either of the 1-inch core sampling tubes for routine operations:

1. The accuracy of the 1-inch core samples is at least equal to that of samples obtained with the customary simpler 2-inch or 3-inch single-wall coring devices. This fact is shown by the general agreement of results of shrinkage tests of the 1-inch cores and 3-inch cores recorded in table 2. A series of experiments with individual 1-inch core samples has shown that the standard deviations of these 1-inch cores are just about the same as with 3-inch samples, which are 10 times heavier. It also appears that greater accuracy is possible within the laboratory in that better representations are obtained with small sub-samples drawn from a small mass of 3 to 4 pounds rather than from a large mass of 30 to 40 pounds of dusted wool.

2. The sample can be drawn more quickly and with far less physical labor than with any other core sampling tube in use today.

3. The samples obtained are approximately one-ninth to one-tenth the size of previous samples and as a consequence, shipping expenses are reduced by 60 to 70 percent.

4. The processing of samples is quicker and easier in the laboratory. It is evident that the sorting and blending of a 3- to 4-pound sample is easier than the sorting and blending of a 30- to 40-pound sample. Sub-sampling, scouring, calculating and the subsequent storage are all easier with the small 1-inch core samples.

5. It is possible to eliminate entirely the cutting of burlap. The tube can be thrust into the bag, either cutting out a 1-inch circle or laying back a 1-inch flap. The resulting cut in the bag is hardly noticeable and is, in fact, not as serious as the damage commonly done by hooks while the bags are being handled by workmen.

Get the *Extra* Wool that's in Your Feed

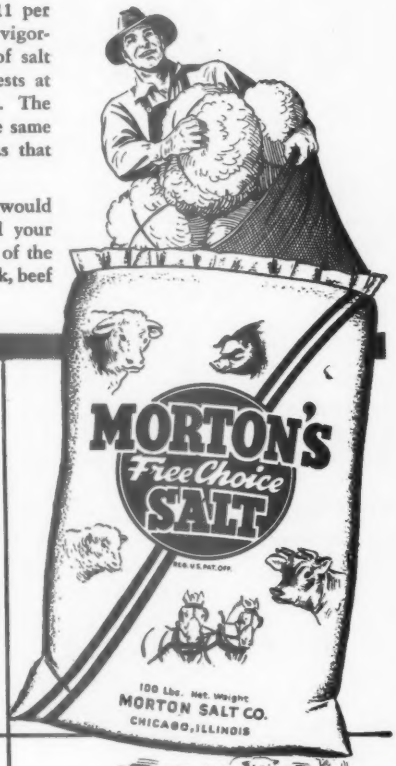
Feed Morton's Free Choice Salt

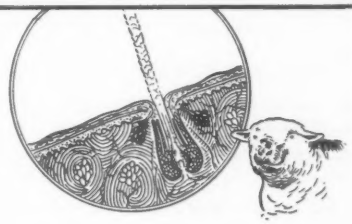
15 per cent faster gains in weight . . . 11 per cent additional wool . . . healthier, more vigorous lambs — that's what half an ounce of salt a day did for sheep and lambs in feed tests at one of the big State agricultural colleges. The kind, quality, and quantity of feed was the same for both groups. The only difference was that one group got salt. The other did not.

Think for a moment what gains like these would mean in your sheep program . . . in all your livestock programs. Then write for a copy of the booklet below and get the extra wool, milk, beef and pork that are in your feed.

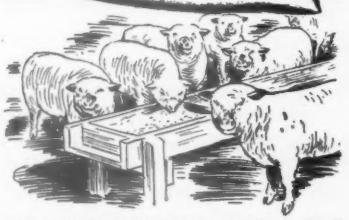


SHEEP AND LAMBS NEED MORE SALT than any other type of livestock. This is because of the high concentration of protein in lamb, mutton, and wool, as well as the extra need for salt in digesting the normal sheep ration of grass and roughage.

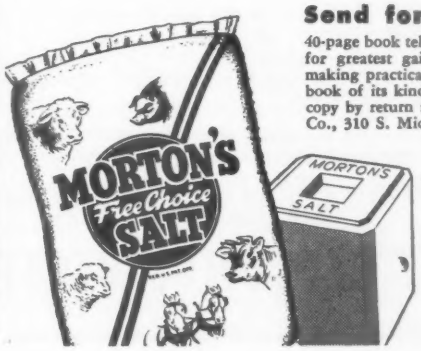




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6. The Livestock Branch field staff has found it possible to use core blades for as many as 100 to 200 cores. This is far more economical than with other types of coring tubes. Samples can be drawn approximately twice as rapidly and require only one man during the sampling operation.

The Livestock Branch is continuing its experiments with the 1-inch core sampling tube. It is starting to use this tube for routine testing on a small scale and will probably adopt it for all routine testing in 1948.

GUTHRIE CORRIEDALES

AUST. SHEEP BREEDERS' SHOW, MELBOURNE, 1946:— IN OPEN RAM CLASSES THE GUTHRIE STUD SCORED 25 POINTS OUT OF POSSIBLE 26 ! AND WON CHAMPION AND RES. CHAMPION



2-YEAR-OLD GUTHRIE CORRIEDALE RAM CHAMPION 1946 MELBOURNE SHOW, SOLD FOR 1000 GNS.— AN AUSTRALIAN RECORD

2-Year-Old Guthrie Corriedale Ram, 1946

RECORD BREAKER'S RECORDS

He cost the AUSTRALASIAN RECORD PRICE OF 1,000 GUINEAS on property, plus free service of 40 ewes. . . .
His FLEECE was tested by the Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, to be a true 50's quality all over and ABSOLUTELY HAIR FREE. . . .

Officially weighed by Dalgety & Co., Ltd.—Weight, 283 lbs. . . . WEIGHT OF FLEECE OF 10 MONTHS GROWTH, 35½ LBS., EQUAL TO OVER 40 LBS. FOR 12 MONTHS GROWTH. . . .

EIGHT GUTHRIE'S STUD RAMS IN 1946 AVERAGED 330 GUINEAS—

New South Wales Press write as follows re the Guthrie Stud, which was founded upon STUD Lincoln and STUD Merino sheep, has nearly 70 YEARS HISTORY BEHIND IT, and HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE No. 1 STUD of Australia:—

"THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE GUTHRIE CORRIEDALE STUD IS THE GREATEST PRIZE WINNING STUD IN THE WORLD."

"The remarkable successes of the Guthrie Stud at the Melbourne and Sydney Sheepbreeders' Shows, the Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth Royal Shows, when pitted against the best Corriedales in Australia, are practically UNPARALLELED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY."

IN MELBOURNE:—"For six out of the past seven years, the Guthrie Corriedales have TOPPED THE AUCTION SALES AGAINST ALL BREEDS, ALSO THE AVERAGES."

WOOL:—"For some years the highest price for other than Merino WOOL has been appraised for Corriedale Wool from a flock founded and maintained on PURE GUTHRIE BLOOD."

GUTHRIE STUD EXPORTED RAMS 1946 TO U.S.A., SOUTH AFRICA, NEW ZEALAND, INDIA!
STUD RAMS AND EWES FOR SALE

APPLY GUTHRIE, GEELONG, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Auxiliary Activities

Colorado's Exceptional Meeting

THE annual convention of the Colorado Auxiliary was held at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel in Denver, July 22-24, when the Colorado Wool Growers' annual meeting was also in session. Mrs. Eugene O'Connor, president, and all her assisting officers, with the exception of the first vice president, Mrs. L. Visintainer of Craig, who has gone to Austria for the year, were unanimously reelected. The officers are Mrs. Eugene O'Connor of Nathrop, president; Mrs. Roe Lyons of Collbran, first vice president; Mrs. Mack Jolley of New Castle, second vice president; and Mrs. John B. Allies of Montrose, secretary-treasurer.

Mrs. Paul Jensen of Meeker is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Mrs. C. W. Dorney of Monte Vista, chairman of the Promotion Committee; and Mrs. Hugh Clark of Nathrop, chairman of the Reception Committee.

The Colorado Auxiliary has greatly extended its activities during the past year, and plans are in the making for even greater activity for the coming year. Mrs. O'Connor's aim is to make known to every person in the State the newest and best ways to prepare lamb as well as point out the many uses for woolen fabrics. With the wonderful developmnet of new weaves and materials, it can be shown that woolens have almost unlimited possibilities not only for clothes but in the home as drapes and upholstering.

To interest the young people, they are offering three blankets as prizes to 4-H clubs. Two of the blankets this year are for achievement in home dressmaking and the third for use of wool in the home.

During last year two new auxiliaries were organized. One at Meeker and one at Glenwood Springs. The Mesa County Auxiliary, disbanded through the war, was reorganized. It is expected three or four more chapters will have been organized during the coming year.

Reports read from the local chapters indicated much enthusiasm, showing the groups to have been active in their communities in promoting the use of wool and lamb, working with home demonstration agents, high school economic departments, and in connection with local fairs and exhibitions.



At the Colorado Convention. Standing, left to right, Mrs. Dan Hughes of Montrose, Mrs. Howard Fullenwider of Hotchkiss, Mrs. Mike Hayes of Denver, Mrs. Mack Jolley of New Castle, Mrs. Irving Beard of Fruita, and Mrs. Roe Lyons of Collbran. Seated, left to right, Mrs. Eugene O'Connor of Nathrop, Mrs. Delbert Chipman, National Auxiliary president, American Fork, Utah, Mrs. J. B. Allies of Montrose, Mrs. Hugh Clark of Nathrop and Mrs. George Avgaris of Craig.

Highlighting the entertainment of the convention was the luncheon and fashion show of woolens presented before more than 400 women in the Empire Room of the Shirley Savoy hotel. "Wool the Versatile," a moving picture in color made in cooperation with McCall's was shown, and beautiful girls modeled high-fashion ready-to-wear dresses from leading Denver department stores, consisting of beach wear, evening gowns, sheer wool prints and a basic dress which, with little change, will serve for three occasions.

In the group of fall fashions shown one of the pieces enjoyed by the audience was the Mandelbaum chalk gray two-piece suit with cutaway jacket modeled by Miss Marian Schwalbe, who is assistant in the fashion department of the May Company. The accessories were in cream cocoa.

An Adrian Original "Typical and

COMMENDATION FOR COLORADO

The convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association was an exceptional event in every respect. Under the very efficient leadership of Mrs. Eugene O'Connor of Nathrop, Colorado, the Colorado Auxiliary is pushing ahead rapidly. Especially notable was the spirit of cooperation that pervaded the convention. This was particularly true in connection with the Home Sewing Contest. As soon as this event was explained to them, all of the women were ready to start work immediately.

And standing firmly back of the women in all of their efforts is the Colorado Wool Growers Association. A real spirit of cooperation is at all times in evidence on the part of the officers of the men's group, with Secretary Lloyd Case, particularly, giving all the assistance possible. The outstanding features of the convention are of course covered in the running report of the meeting. The highest commendation is due the Auxiliary, its officers, and members of the Colorado Auxiliary for the excellent manner in which they are promoting lamb and wool, and the Colorado Wool Growers Association for their active cooperation in this work.

Mrs. Delbert Chipman, National President

Topical," a three-tone wool crepe dress with gold coin trim, was shown from Daniels & Fisher. With the suit, the model, Phyllis Lofgren, wore a G. Howard Hodge hat.

The charcoal grey suit, an original Ballciano broadcloth, presented from the Denver Dry Goods Company with which a Padre derby by G. Howard Hodge was worn, also pleased the audience.

Numbers from the International Wool Secretariat showing which were particularly appreciated included a basic wool dress in town green with changeabouts of fall yellow covert vest and clan-plaid apron made from Vogue patterns; a Trigere's short broadcloth dinner dress in candlelight green; and a ballet-length dance dress in Stuart-clan plaid by Horwitz and Duberman for the teenage.

The wedding sequence by Tafel in Ames five-ounce albatross was modeled by members of the Denver Junior League and brought many excited comments of approval from the spectators.

Mrs. Mike Hayes of Denver was chairman of the luncheon committee and presided as toastmistress, introducing Mrs. Eugene O'Connor, Colorado Auxiliary president, who presented guests at the head table, including Mrs. Delbert Chipman of American Fork, Utah, president of the National Auxiliary.

After Mrs. Chipman made the announcement of the National Sewing Contest being conducted by the Auxiliary in cooperation with the American Wool Council for young women 16 to 21 years of age, Mrs. O'Connor presented handsome pieces of woolen materials to Mrs. W. Lee Knous, wife of Colorado's governor, and to Mrs. Quigg Newton, wife of Denver's mayor. Door prizes were received by Mrs. Alberta Printz, Denver, and Mrs. H. A. Christensen of Brush, Colorado. Miss Margaret Fiolkoski of Broomfield, Colorado, winner of the wool blanket awarded last year by the State Auxiliary to the 4-H Club girl receiving first in sewing at the State Fair, presented the prize of a blanket to Mrs. Printz, while Miss Joan Clark of Nathrop, one of the hostesses at the Secretariat woolen exhibit, presented a handsome floral print woolen to Mrs. Christensen.

Three woolwise young women, Dorothy Brimmer of Rawlins, Wyoming, and Jo Ann and Gloria Hayes of Denver, Colorado, acted as receptionists at the exhibit of woolens held at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel in connection with the convention. The general public was invited to view the exhibit, which was presented by the International Wool Secretariat.

The unit consisted of actual fabrics in the latest colors, weaves and weights, and four maquettes, giving a three-dimensional view of bedroom, living and dining rooms showing the use of wool at the window.

These practical and eye-catching treatments were explained to the many who viewed them by the three receptionists who really know wool. Both Dorothy Brimmer and Jo Ann Hayes are majoring in textile work at college and Gloria Hayes, a senior at East High School, Denver, like her sister, Jo Ann knows her woolens naturally because the girls are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Hayes of Denver, their father being one of the widely known sheep commission men of the West.

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Standard sticky dressing. Disinfectant and fly-repelling.



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FRANKLIN Protection Helps Increase Livestock Production

Texas Work

AT the quarterly meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association in Del Rio in June at the Woman's Club, the members were entertained with a delicious breakfast. Given as favors were little dolls of both sexes cleverly fashioned of different colored wool yarn. The floral arrangements were beautiful and very complimentary to our industry. One especially attractive arrangement was Manzeta branches and clusters of Loquat leaves centered with yellow carnations. Over the branches was skillfully woven a spider web of wool yarn that held yellow and red spiders. A miniature kitten playing with a ball of wool yarn, along with gray and black wool lambs, added to the attractive decorations. After this delightful affair our president, Mrs. Baugh, opened the meeting for business.

Displayed products of wool and mohair woven at the Hill Country Wool and Mohair Weaving Center, which is located at Kerrville, highlighted the meeting. Among them were infants' garments of soft and lovely wool; scarfs woven of wool and mohair, combinations of wool and mohair, and rugs, one woven of unspun wool being most attractive.

The weaving center has bought and installed two fifty-six inch looms and six fifteen-inch looms. If anyone is interested in weaving they are welcome and can get all desired information from Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., Kerrville, Texas. Six women have completed their weaving courses.

Old and new ways of getting new members and getting all members to attend every meeting were discussed at the business meeting. A motion was passed authorizing the appointment of a key woman in each district, whose duty will be to contact and urge all members in her district to attend the meeting. Our president, Mrs. Baugh, made it clear to prospective members that, in order to become a member of the Auxiliary, their husbands do not have to be a director of the T.S.&G.R.A. Any woman related to a member of the association, or personally interested herself, in the production of wool and mohair, is eligible for active membership and shall, upon payment of annual dues in advance to secretary-treasurer, become a member. The Auxiliary's next

HAMPSHIRE RAMS CAN DO IT!

Prove again that a good purebred sire will increase the value of your lamb crop by $1.50 to $2.00 per head, over an inferior ram.



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The *Pendleton Label* Has Been
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Oldest, most widely used brand. Available in black, red, green. Recommended and sold by leading wool associations. For sale also by dealers or direct from William Cooper & Nephews, Inc., 1921 Clifton Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

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The three high stud rams at the Colorado Ram Sale in Denver August 21, were

DORNEY COLUMBIAS

We also sold the three high pens of five head each at $175, $130 and $125. These sales—and others—are the best evidence of our work in developing better rams for greater lamb and wool production.

ORDER YOUR 1947 RAMS NOW from

C. W. DORNEY

Monte Vista, Colorado

meeting is to be held in Brady in September.

Mrs. Adam Wilson, Jr.
Chairman of Publicity,
T. S. & G. R. Auxiliary

Wool--The Fashion Watchword of The Nation

(*Continued from page* 24)

cluding points that the Council has selected as accurate and timely fashion tips. By August all information can be lined up and full digests of the Nation's fashion trend released.

Besides stories dealing with fabric news and the great elegance of this year's fashion, the American Wool Council releases "companion pieces" or supplemental stories on fashion. These deal with care of high-fashion wool garments, (i. e. those with pleats, fur-trims, etc.) the type of garments best suited for traveling, (non-creasable flannels, etc.) college wardrobe staples, knitting fashions, shrink-resistance processes for wool, etc.

From this category is a special "wardrobe wisdom" story soon to be released by Newspaper Enterprise Association to its roster of 700 newspapers. This story outlines the proper brushing technique for fur-trimmed coats and suits, the manner in which pleats can best be preserved in the interim between trips to the cleaners, the proper way all wool garments should be hung up, and various other clothes-care tips.

Another such story was the recently completed "Fashions Across the Country" layout showing 1947 styles for the whole family as interpreted by top-ranking western and midwestern manufacturers. This layout is being used both in composite form and in single photographic releases to scores of large circulation newspapers.

In response to a special request by Wide World Photos, the American Wool Council recently selected and "set up" for photographing four typical high-fashion ensembles of all wool. These were selected from well-known designers and manufacturers in New York City, and were photographed by Wide World in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. The photographs, with an accompanying story by the American Wool Council, will be used in hundreds of newspapers early next month. After appearing exclusively in Wide World releases, they will be returned for additional uses by the Council.

Although August is undoubtedly the principal "fashion-project" month, regular news releases on style changes and fabric news are sent out all year. If the public is to be constantly reminded that Wool is the Fashion Watchword of the Nation, the Council must keep an interested eye on what the well-dressed American woman wants and buys in woolen apparel.

ANNUAL SALE

OF

APPROXIMATELY 200 RAMS 150 EWES

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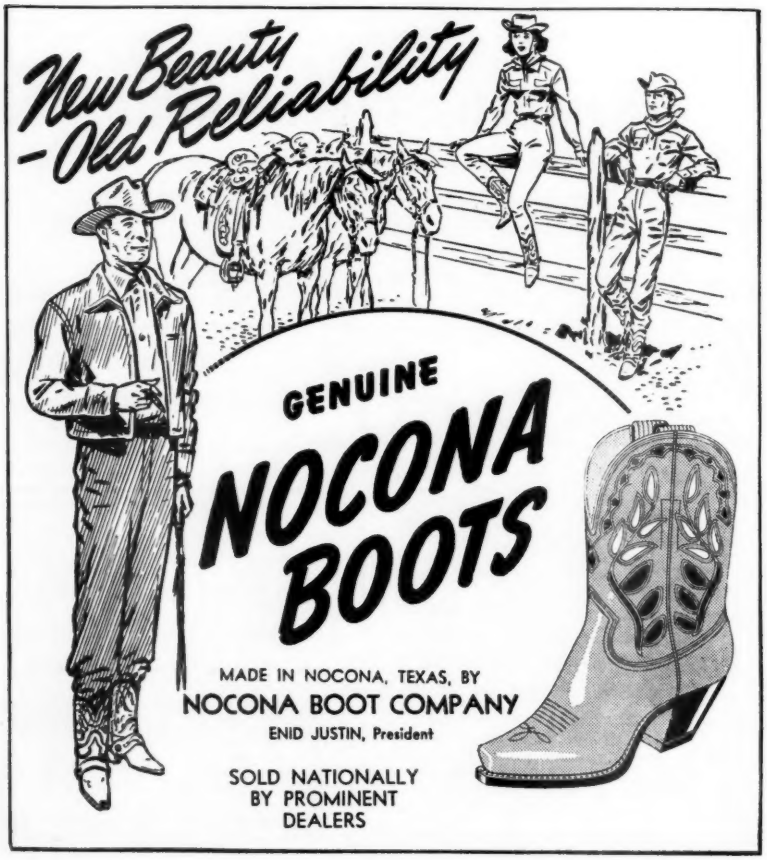
FLOCKS OF THE

U. S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION AND WESTERN SHEEP BREEDING LABORATORY

Dubois, Idaho

10 o'clock a.m., Oct. 1, 1947

SALE LIST AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15



IDEAS from a neighbor's farm

Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on how farmers make work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. Safeway reports (not necessarily endorses) his findings because we Safeway people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody, including us. After all, almost a fourth of our customers are farm folks.

Eggs kept "nest fresh" on the farm



A SIMPLE dip method by which small egg producers can seal fresh-laid quality in eggs has been developed by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Oklahoma A. & M. College. Method is inexpensive and easy to use, and it can increase income from eggs sold on grade. Sealing solution is made from prepared paste mixed with water. Protective film on eggs is so thin normal appearance of eggs is unchanged. Eggs may be cased immediately after dipping without soiling fillers or flats.

Machine "walks off" with Cranberry crop



NEWEST IDEA for eliminating stoop labor in cranberry picking (vacuum devices are now widely used) is this self-propelled, 150-lb. stripping machine which also prunes the vines and cleans up bog. Developed by the three Stankavitch brothers, practical cranberry growers of Bandon, Oregon, the machine is said to be capable of picking 60 bushel boxes per hour in good berries. Operator simply guides machine—like garden tractor. Berries stripped from vines are conveyed into box at rear.

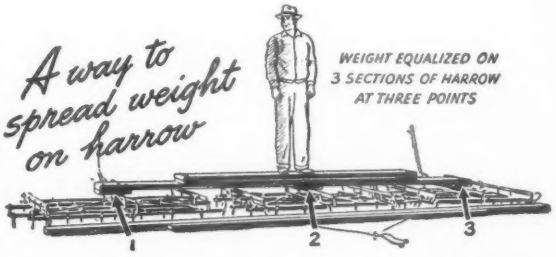
Why fresh corn at Safeway is cool-of-the-morning sweet



AS CORN GROWERS and Safeway buyers know ...warmth can steal flavor and sweetness from fresh-picked corn. *(Example:* Corn loses sugar four times as fast at 78 degrees as it does at 32 degrees!) So Safeway buyers take care to protect the natural sweetness of tender, milky corn while it's enroute to Safeway stores.

Our buyers specify corn harvested in the cool of the morning, and then arrange for the ears to be quick-cooled in ice water. Packed in ventilated crates or sacks, the corn is placed immediately in refrigerated cars, with extra snow-ice packed around the corn. Because Safeway customers enjoy better-eating, sweeter corn they naturally eat corn often . . . growers benefit by a larger, steadier market.

A way to spread weight on harrow



USE OF A SINGLE PLANK as the driver's platform on a 3-section, horse-pulled harrow tends to concentrate weight on middle section where driver stands. Improved platform arrangement shown here equalizes weight on all 3 sections of harrow, Colorado A. & M. College points out. Platform is held at ends by rods fastened to harrow. Cleats on bottom prevent it from working endwise. There's no trouble with binding.

- ***Safeway buys direct, sells direct . . . to cut "in-between" costs***
- ***Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market; when purchasing from farmers Safeway accepts no brokerage, directly or indirectly. Safeway pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes***
- ***Safeway sells at lower prices, made possible by direct, less costly distribution . . . so consumers can afford to increase their consumption***

SAFEWAY—the neighborhood grocery stores

Staley's

25 Years of Soybean Processing

SEPTEMBER 30, 1947 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of A. E. STALEY Manufacturing Company as the oldest and largest soybean processor in America.

THROUGH two and one-half decades of pioneering and leadership our goal has been to serve you better with uniform, high-quality products. You have helped us to maintain this role of leadership in the soybean industry . . . we will endeavor to justify your continued confidence by maintaining our quality of products, service, and dependability.



THE STALEY CUSTOMER **NEVER GUESSES**—HE KNOWS

HITS THE MARK

A. E. STALEY MFG. CO.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS — FEED DIVISION — PAINESVILLE, OHIO

Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country is the individual sheepman's section of the National Wool Grower and is open for reports of range and livestock conditions and other information or expressions of opinion on problems of interest to sheepmen generally.

The reports of conditions preceding sheepmen's letters in each state in Around the Range Country are taken from the telegraphic summaries for the week ending August 26, 1947, as published in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Hot, dry weather over the greater portion of the country, especially the Great Plains, the South and Southwest, caused the soil to dry rapidly. A good, general rain was needed practically over the entire country at the beginning of August. Livestock were mostly satisfactory except in some local areas of the Southwest. Continued progress was noted in haying.

August progressed with little relief from the hot, drying weather, but the last week brought showers in the Rocky Mountain area, Arizona and New Mexico, benefiting pastures and late crops. Livestock continued satisfactory.

ARIZONA

Showers general midweek. Temperatures below normal. Ranges green, with stock water supply now good.

CALIFORNIA

Cool weather in Sacramento-San Joaquin Valleys. A few scattered showers benefited high mountain ranges.

Hydesville, Humboldt County

Sheepmen here on the Coast are in very good shape. There are practically no sheep on forest land because they kept cutting numbers until the sheepmen had to buy their own range. All flocks in this county are run under fence.

Feed conditions are better than in 1946 (August 15). Fat lambs have been sold at 21 cents per pound compared to 19 cents a year ago; while feeders have gone at 16 to 17 cents per pound, against 12 to 15 cents last year. Fine-wool shorn yearlings and crossbreds are selling for $20.

I have not sold my wool yet. Last year's price was 53 cents per pound.

Coyotes number about the same in this section as in previous years.

John E. Heston

COLORADO

Temperatures averaged slightly below normal. Precipitation heavy in southwest, light elsewhere. Livestock reported excellent, with considerable movement to market.

IDAHO

Week opened warm, but was unseasonably cool, with scattered light showers last half.

MONTANA

Near normal temperatures in west; above in central and east. Precipitation heavy in west; light to moderate in central and east. Livestock water supplies adequate. Ranges and livestock in good condition.

NEVADA

Scattered showers and below-normal temperatures in north; dry and warm in south. Rain amounts insignificant; dry conditions continue.

NEW MEXICO

Wet and cooler. Rainfall above normal, except in southeast where more needed. Almost daily showers in many localities. Heavy rains and local flooding reported in several areas. Livestock and ranges continue to improve.

Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba County

It has rained continually here since August 2nd, increasing in volume the last ten days (August 24th). Feed on the summer range is good, better than the last two years. The summer months were very dry until this rainy spell. The summer range is in fair condition, and with the heavy late rain, the fall and winter range will be good.

Hay crops are better this year than last, but prices are the same. Coyotes are plentiful and are doing some damage, as are bears on the high summer range. We do not have sufficient trappers.

Lamb contracts were made early this year, from 16½ cents to 18 cents, according to weight.

Carlos Manzanares

OREGON

Temperatures below normal first half and rising near end. Considerable cloudiness and scattered light showers middle of week of little significance. Soil dry. Livestock in fair to excellent condition.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hot, dry, windy, and sunshiny. Local showers in eastern third. Pastures brown.

Isabel, Dewey County

The range is in better condition than for the two preceding years (August 25).

Feeder lambs have been contracted since August 1st at 17½ to 18 cents per pound, compared to 15 and 16 cents in 1946; fine-wool ewe lambs and crossbred ewe lambs (whiteface) have been contracted at 18 cents, against last year's 16 cents. Shorn crossbred yearlings are going at $17 to $20.

My wool brought 48 cents per pound this year, tallying with last year's price. The $4 received per fleece was about the same as a year ago. The wool was bought outright on the range.

Coyotes are increasing as we need hunters and planes.

John Alley

TEXAS

Rains replenished moisture on upper coast, added further reserves in south, but offered only scattered relief elsewhere. A small, but intense tropical storm moved inland at Galveston on Sunday, with heavy rains inland to Hemple on Monday. Ranges and pastures showed marked improvement in south and revived in coastal areas, elsewhere range feed deteriorated.

UTAH

Shower activity greatly improved range conditions. Slight damage to hay and grain.

Vernal, Uintah County

In this section we produce only feeder lambs; that is, by the time we can place them on a market very few would sell as fats. Bulk of our feeder lambs were contracted at $17.10 to $17.50 per hundredweight, f.o.b. cars at loading points. Our lambs are, in the main, crossbred whitefaces with a few black faces. It is thought that feeder lambs from this section will be heavier than the average for past years.

We have had much more moisture this season than usual, with our spring and fall ranges carrying an abundance of feed as a result. Feed in the higher

areas and on the forest is shorter than usual.

Winter range feed throughout this area is considered far superior to that of any year within the recollection of most of the present-day users (August 14). Coyotes are much scarcer where Thallium was used on the ranges. Loss of lambs during lambing was very low.

Concerning wool: One grower who shipped his wool prior to the April 15th deadline stated that he received 4 cents per pound more than he received for his 1946 clip. Another grower who shipped before April 15th stated he received 4 cents per pound less than in 1946. It is thought that wools from this section carried a lighter shrink and better growth this year than last. I know of one clip shipped after April 15 that brought a higher price than last year and another that brought less. These two clips were sold in original bags on August 2. Last year, both clips were graded.

W. N. Preas

WASHINGTON

Temperatures near normal at beginning and close, but averaged well below. Precipitation scattered and amounts slight, most stations none. Drying pastures have not affected livestock as yet, although some feeding for market.

Adrian, Grant County

Water is scarce in this section (August 18). With no rain, the feed is drier than the past two years. Unless it rains, feed will be short.

My wool has not been sold as yet. Fine-wool shorn yearlings are going at $20 and crossbreds, $22. Few ewes are for sale and prices are high.

Lack of trappers has caused increases in coyote numbers.

Fat lambs are being contracted from 19 to 23 cents per pound, against 17½ cents last year; feeders, 21 cents compared to 14 cents in 1946; fine-wool ewe lambs, 20 cents, while last year's price was 14 cents; and crossbred ewe lambs (whiteface) are being contracted at 22 cents, against 14 cents a year ago.

Joe W. Hodgen

Pullman, Ritchie County

I received 38 cents per pound for my wool this year as compared to 44 cents in 1946. However, the shrink was greater and the grade lower. A decrease was also noted in the price per fleece; $3.43 this year, against $3.96 a year ago.

The summer range is about the same

Hampshire Ewes For Sale

300 rugged, range-raised, pure-bred ewes of top breeding. Over 90 per cent of our lambs sired by rams from these ewes average, at four and a half months' age, 92 to 95 pounds after 20-hour shrink.

COVEY, BAGLEY & DAYTON
Cokeville, Wyoming

SUFFOLKS

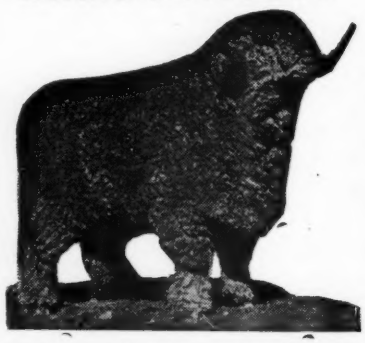


SUFFOLK RAMS ARE EXCELLENT FOR CROSSBREEDING
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SUFFOLK LAMBS HAVE AN EXCELLENT CARCASS
FEEDERS AND PACKERS LIKE SUFFOLK LAMBS

FOR INFORMATION WRITE
THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY
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RAMBOUILLETS



American Rambouillets are the all-important range sheep of the West, producing an excellent quality of both fine wool and mutton. They are hardy, long lived, heavy shearers, early "lambers" and their herding and grazing qualities are a notable feature.

Rambouillets need not be crossed. They are an ideal sheep in their purity. Experiments have proved this.

Proper selection of ewes and use of the long stapled, smooth rams within present Rambouillet range herds will give greater increase in wool and mutton production value than crossbreeding to other breeds.

For literature and breeders' list write:

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San Angelo, Texas

President: Virgil J. Powell, San Angelo, Texas
Vice-President: W. C. (Bill) Olsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah
Geneva Caldwell
Secretary-Treasurer
San Angelo, Texas

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COLUMBIA SHEEP
"The All-American Breed"

Developed by the U.S. Department of Animal Industry

RAISE THESE BIG MONEY MAKERS

MORE WOOL
MORE LAMB
MORE MONEY

MON. AND TUES.
OCTOBER
13-14
MINOT
NORTH DAKOTA

Write for
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Sales Manager
701 Black Bldg., Fargo

as in previous years (August 24). No contracts have been made on lambs since August 1st. However, fat lambs and feeders were contracted earlier at $17 against last year's $13.50. Crossbred ewe lambs (whiteface) were also contracted at $17 compared to $13.50 a year ago. Shorn yearling crossbreds are going at $22 a head.

Coyotes are increasing due to lack of trappers.

C. A. Hood

WYOMING

Temperatures averaged somewhat above normal with light frost and freezing in west. Moderate precipitation in south, little or none in north. Subsoil moisture mostly good, but surface drying. Livestock good. Ranges drying and curing.

1947 Shorn Wool Production

THE 1947 clip of shorn wool is estimated at 256,302,000 pounds by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to its release of August 8, 1947. The yield this year is 24,000,000 pounds, or 8 percent less than shorn wool production in 1946, 104,000,000 pounds (29 percent) below the 1936-45 average, and the smallest production since 1925.

The reduction this year was the result of a decrease in the number of sheep shorn, as the average weight per fleece was about the same as last year. This year's estimate of the number of sheep shorn or to be shorn is 31,723,000 head, down about 3 million head or 9 percent from last year, and 13.5 million head (30 percent) below average. The estimated weight per fleece is 8.08 pounds, compared with 8.06 pounds in 1946 and the average of 7.97 pounds.

Shorn wool production in the 13 Western States is estimated at 189,594,000 pounds. This is about 20 million pounds less than the quantity shorn in 1946, and the smallest clip for this group of States since 1925. The number of sheep shorn and to be shorn is placed at 22,721,000 head, about 2.4 million head under last year. The average weight per fleece at 8.34 is below the 8.37 pounds last year. Fleece weights averaged the same as last year or higher in all these States except Montana, Wyoming and California. They were below average only in Texas, Montana and California. Production, however, was smaller than last year in every Western State and the smallest on record in Idaho, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, and Oregon. Wool production in Texas, estimated at 63.7 million pounds, is down about 7 million pounds from 1946 and the smallest production since 1935. The estimates for Texas and California include an allowance for wool to be shorn from sheep and lambs this fall. The allowance for Texas is 7,679,000 pounds this year compared with a production of 8,444,-

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A Hotel famed for fine food, luxurious rooms and friendly lobby. Visit us.

THE HOTEL UTAH

Guy Toombes, Managing Director

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR UNITED STATES
1936 - 1947

Year	Production Shorn Wool	Weight Per Fleece	Production Pulled Wool	Number Sheep Shorn
	Thousand lb.	lb.	Thousand lb.	Thousands
1936	352,863	7.91	66,200	44,623
1937	357,454	8.04	66,200	44,444
1938	361,180	8.02	64,500	45,030
1939	363,716	8.01	64,500	45,428
1940	374,564	8.03	62,000	46,645
1941	390,568	8.11	65,800	48,130
1942	392,373	7.88	66,700	49,784
1943	384,378	7.91	65,200	48,573
1944	355,129	7.85	71,000	45,254
1945	321,017	7.96	66,000	40,337
1946	298,978	8.12	61,300	36,836
1947	256,302	8.08		31,723

WOOL SHORN IN 1946 AND 1947

State and Division	Wool Production			Weight per fleece[1]			Number sheep shorn[2]		
	10-yr. av. 1936-45	1946	1947	10-yr. av. 1936-45	1946	1937	10-yr. av. 1936-45	1946	1937
	Thousand Pounds			Pounds			Thousands		
Arizona	4,419	3,187	2,923	6.7	7.2	7.2	664	443	406
California	23,249	17,607	15,776	6.9	7.0	6.7	3,356	2,525	2,349
Colorado	13,693	12,118	11,267	8.4	8.8	8.9	1,637	1,377	1,266
Idaho	16,157	10,754	10,544	9.4	9.5	9.9	1,718	1,132	1,065
Montana	28,247	21,485	17,317	9.2	9.6	9.1	3,057	2,238	1,903
Nevada	5,585	4,190	4,063	8.2	8.5	8.5	680	493	478
New Mexico	15,584	12,141	11,194	7.9	8.3	8.3	1,985	1,468	1,342
Oregon	13,221	6,800	6,345	8.8	8.5	8.8	1,503	800	721
South Dakota	12,031	9,181	7,346	8.3	8.2	8.3	1,448	1,126	890
Texas	76,596	70,695	63,691	7.8	7.7	7.7	9,824	9,153	8,272
Utah	17,419	14,266	13,556	8.9	9.3	9.5	1,958	1,534	1,427
Washington	5,331	3,565	3,515	9.1	8.9	9.4	585	402	374
Wyoming	30,299	23,950	22,057	9.6	10.0	9.9	3,157	2,395	2,228
13 West States	261,831	209,939	189,604	8.29	8.37	8.34	31,572	25,086	22,721
35 Native States	98,554	69,980	66,698	7.22	7.26	7.40	13,647	9,632	9,002
U. S.	360,385	279,919	256,302	7.97	8.06	8.08	45,219	34,718	21,723

[1]For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the amount of wool shorn per sheep and lamb during the year. [2]Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards. [3]Preliminary.

000 pounds last year. For California the allowance is 2,340,000 pounds, compared with 2,471,000 pounds last year.

In the "native" or "fleece" wool States, shorn wool production is estimated at 66,708,000 pounds from 9,002,000 sheep with an average fleece weight of 7.41 pounds. Last year 9,632,000 sheep were shorn for a total of 69,980,000 pounds and the average weight was 7.27 pounds. Production in these States this year was the smallest since 1924, and below last year in all of the important "fleece" wool States except Iowa, Missouri, Virginia, and Kentucky. Production at commercial feed lots was slightly above last year.

Statistics for the Western States are shown in the table.

Also shown in table form are the revised estimates of shorn wool production for the United States from 1936 to 1947.

Buy Bonds

Wool Market

(*Continued from page* 28)

the opening of the new series of auctions in Australia on September 1st at Sydney. From that date to the close of the year approximately 440 million pounds of wool will be offered. Wools suitable for United States requirements are not expected to be offered until late October and November, which will mean that they will not reach this country until the end of the year. The reserved prices on wools to be sold at these auctions, that is the price the Joint Organization which is handling the U. K. Dominion wool program will pay for wools not purchased by commercial buyers, has been raised to 9 percent above those of last season.

Japan will be added to the list of volume purchasers this year, according to the reports on the outcome of the conference in Tokyo between high Australian wool officials and General MacArthur. Plans also are under way whereby United States' firms will furnish raw wool to Japan and receive in payment Japanese wool tops and yarns.

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ANOTHER STRIKING PARALLEL!



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Carload (20) Yearling Steers	$70	$60	$50	$40	$30	$20	$20	$15	$10	$10	
Carload (20) Steer Calves	$100	$90	$80	$75	$70	$60	$50	$40	$30	$20	$20

	12th	13th	14th	15th
Carload (20) Yearling Heifers	$10	$10	$10	$10

Carload (20) Yearling Heifers	$30	$25	$20	$15	$10
Carload (20) Heifer Calves	$30	$25	$20	$15	$10

Grand Champion Carload Steers or Heifers $100

Reserve Grand Champion Carload $50

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